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ALL IS WELL.

Her window opens to the bay,
On glistening light or misty gray.
And there, at dawn and set of day,
She kneels:
"Dear Lord!" she saith, "To many a home
From wind and wave the wanderers come;
I only see the tossing foam
Of stranger keels.

Blown out and in by summer gales,
The stately ships with crowded sails,
And sailors leaning o'er their rails,
Before me glide.
They come, they go, but nevermore
Spice-laden from the Indian shore,
I see the swift, winged ladore
The waves divide.

Oh Thou! with Whom the night is day,
And one the near and far away,
Look out on you gray waste and say
Where lingers he.
Alive, perchance on some lone beach
Or thirsty isle beyond the reach
Of man, he hears the mocking speech
Of wind and sea.

O dead and cruel deep, reveal
The secret which thy waves conceal,
And, ye wild sea-birds, bither wheel
And tell your tale.
Let winds that tossed his raven hair,
A message from my lost one bear.
Some thought of me, a last fond prayer
My dying wail!

Come with your dearest truth shut out
The fears that haunt me round about;
Oh God! I cannot bear the doubt
That stifles breath.
The worst is better than the dread;
Give me but leave to mourn my dead,
Asleep in trust and hope instead
Of life in death!

It might have been the evening breeze
That whispered in the garden trees;
It might have been the sound of seas
That rose and fell;
But with her heart, if not her ear,
The old loved voice she seemed to hear;
"I wait to meet thee; be of cheer,
For all is well!"

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

The Spring Openings---The "Baby" Calotte--The Mantille Bonnet--The Grande Duchesse----Veils en Masque----Dress Goods---Easter Costumes---New Laces---"Woodland" Jewelry---Summer Hoop-d Skirts.---A New Order for Literary Women.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March, 1868.

The agonies over the "openings" of new spring bonnets have take place, and it is decided that they are not to be enlarged for one season more at least; that chignons remain (literally) in the ascendant, and that if any change occurs at all, it will be to get rid of bonnets altogether, and substitute a rose and little *mantille* of black lace in their places.

But at present we have bonnets such as they are, and as they have been little changed from last year, they may be quickly disposed of.

A diadem in front arched over the forehead, a little crown puffed or laid flat upon the top, a fall of lace, black, white or colored, veiling the chignon and carried forward to form second strings, the first of narrow ribbon, tying under the chin, above the second, which cross lower down, and are fastened with an ornament corresponding to those upon the bonnet.

That is a picture in brief of nine out of every ten of the new spring bonnets. They are pretty little things, there is no doubt, but they are of course only little head-dresses, which it seems absurd to expose to wind or weather and, which require a mass of false curls and cushions to keep in place.

Such styles will answer for women, engrossed by dress and reckless of money, women without earnest convictions or purposes, whose lives are spent in the effort to unmake what God has made. But it seems to me that the persistence in these worse than vagaries must rouse thoughtful, intelligent women to action, which will emancipate all who desire it from subjection to such unworthy control—create, in short, a new beneficial influence at home and abroad.

At present, there is no possibility of resistance. The venerable grandmother, the sober matron, the high-minded woman, who disdains frizzles and falsities of every description must all submit to a little silk or lace affair called a bonnet, and if they do not conform to fashion in regard to the wearing of the hair also, they present an appearance which still more nearly verges upon the ridiculous.

I must stop preaching however, and return to my province, which is to describe fashions, instead of abusing them, and in order to give distant lady readers a correct idea of some of the most prominent designs, will take them in order, and first comes the

"BABY" CALOTTE.

This consists of a soft crown of white or blue tulle, frosted with silver, a narrow brim turned back at the sides, and slightly deepening in the centre of drawn white or blue silk. A crushed rose, a white lace barte arranged as a bow, with long ends at the back, and narrow ties under the chin, with barte of lace edging the front so as to lay back upon the brim, and form second strings crossed with a rose upon the breast.

This style is made in all colors of tulle and lace, the crown sometimes falling over in the cape shape, and at others displaying a single high puff, or *bouffant* as it is called, which with the quaint little brim, gives it something the appearance of a Normandy head-dress in miniature. The next approach to novelty is the

"MANTILLE" BONNET.

This is a small fanchon in the new shade of light yellow-green silk known as the "mandarin." A narrow standing brim surrounds the bonnet, and is covered with a barte of frosted blonde matching the silk in color. A *mantille* of frosted tulle, also matching the shade of silk, covers the crown, forms a veil at the back, and is brought to the front, where it is fastened by a butterfly in steel and gold, corresponding to the ornament upon the outside of the bonnet, and the bandeau which crosses in front of the brim.

THE "METTERNICH"

Is an oddity in Italian straw with a raised brim and small fanchon crown divided in the center and turned back so as to form a sort of *revere*. It has a *bandeau* across the front of carnation velvet edged on either side with black lace, and studded with gold stars. A fall of lace at the back headed with a barte in the center, arranged as a bow with a bunch of French cherries falling upon the ends. Carnation ties with black barte forming second strings, fastened with a bunch of cherries.

"TRINON" BONNET,

A little fanchon of black lace, embroidered by hand and drawn full over the frame. A tiara of the finest cut steel forming brim, a fall of embroidered lace at the back and bow, with ends of narrow bright blue velvet, ornamented with a steel triangle. Narrow ties of blue velvet and second strings composed of the fall of lace brought forward and fastened with the steel ornament.

THE "GRANDE DUCHESSE."

This is a round hat of straw with a somewhat higher crown than was worn last year, and a rolling brim turned up at one side. It is trimmed with a scarf of black lace, with a large rosette of lace in front and one long wide end at the back, and ornaments designed as branches of coral in gilt and cut steel. The latest and most distinguished combination of black lace embroidered by hand and cut steel gilt and steel mixed. These ornaments are as brilliant as diamonds. The principal novelties in

BONNET TRIMMINGS

Are colored blondes and colored tulle, plain and frosted. They are particularly valuable as assisting to give that harmony of color which is now considered so desirable in costume. They are to be used, of course, for various other ornamental purposes, but are best adapted for the making and trimming of "dress" or summer bonnets.

The new rage for gilt and steel used in Paris during the past season and which, therefore, comes to us at a wrong time or just in time to be destroyed by perspiration and sea air, will probably over-shadow the natural ornaments of the summer time, fruits and flowers. But there are still some very charming wreaths used of Lily of the Valley, small buds and leaves of the wild rose, and pretty arrangements of natural grasses. The latter are exquisite, with a few fire flies among them upon black lace bonnets.

VEILS EN MASQUE.

The new mask veil, the latest novelty in this line in Paris, has made its appearance in New York. It is embroidered thickly, except in the spaces left for the mouth and eyes, and is ledged with silk fringe. At present they are five dollars each but they will be lower by-and-bye. It need hardly be said that they are only fit to be worn by very "fast" women.

The popular style of veil is made of sprigged net of all colors: it is rounded upon the lower edge and terminates in tabs which are tied at the back; the border is of blonde the color of the net.

POPLINS AND PIQUES.

Poplin has become a generic term, which means anything and everything in the way of dress goods. Formerly it was applied only to rich fabrics of silk and wool; now it is used to designate mixtures of any kind, from the famous silk and wool *moire*, which makes a dress fit for a Queen, to the flimsy combination of cotton and wool (very little wool) which, gaudily trimmed, makes the Sunday suits for Bridget and Mary Ann.

The chene poplins, speckled poplins, "granite" poplins and poplins *Parisienne* are the popular styles this season. The best chene and speckled poplins are very handsome goods, composed of silk and wool, but they must be reserved for fine and cool weather. They will not bear the effects of heat or exposure to damp and dirt.

Granite poplins are a chene mixture of cotton and wool, and can be bought for three shillings, or in a better quality for fifty cents per yard. In these "better" qualities the colors are all wool and they prove quite good and serviceable. Poplins Parisienne are a mixture of linen and wool almost equal in appearance to silk and wool, and not much more than half the cost. They are pleasant traveling wear and very suitable for spring and warm latitudes.

Velours vinsey Mons Marine Spanish linen and China cloths are among the new materials for spring and summer suits. Velours vinsey is a speckled rep cloth, dotted with black or brown. The coloring in this is wool, the white warp cotton. It is very pretty, repuiring little or no trimming and is seventy-five cents per yard. To some of these new summer winseys there is a reversible side, displaying a solid contrasting color; these are useful for suits or dresses made with *revers*. *Mons marone* or sailors cloth consists of knotted wool darned upon a fine white canvass ground. It is light in texture but would be satisfactory for were because it is nearly all wool.

Spanish linen is simply undressed linen of a dull buff color, very clean and cool and very durable. It is fifty cents per yard and will be fashionable for summer and traveling suits, with "baby" bonnet of white muslin.

China cloth has a sort of porcelain surface which at once suggests the name. It is composed of India silk and cotton, and is warranted not to shrink. It comes only in two colors, buff and light drab; it is intended and very well adapted for seaside wear and is sixty-two and a half cents per yard.

Piques are very fashionable for children, and also for ladies' wear. The newest are striped in wreath or vine like patterns, and are one dollar per yard. The solid white or buff are best for children, braided in white, and these can be bought from thirty-six to seventy-five.

Very fine line stripes and checks are new and desirable, both in linen and pique, and each bring one dollar per yard. Pique dresses are gored quite plain and cut long. They are only suitable for house wear. A neat way to trim the single colors is to embroider them down each seam in a small delicate leaf-like pattern.

EASTER COSTUMES.

There are two occasions upon which New York ladies wish to appear in entirely new toilettes. One of these is the first of January, the other Easter Sunday. On Easter Sunday the churches are decorated with flowers, and the appearance of new spring bonnets and dresses seems particularly appropriate.

The costume for coming Easter consists of black silk skirt and pelisse. The skirt trimmed with narrow ruffles cut on the bias, bound with silk and headed on the top with narrow *rouleaux* of black satin; the pelisse trimmed with these narrow *rouleaux* of satin and a rash of very wide ribbon looped or fastened at the back with a lace rosette. The pelisse opens on the left side and buttons down in a diagonal line to the waist, thence straight or scrolled, according to fancy. The trimming, of course, is not arbitrary. Some are trimmed with lace on either side, crossing the shoulder and forming bretelles, while a rash is then added with ribbon or ribbon and trimmed with lace. Black silk, crimped gimp is also used, the flat heading studded with very small black satin buttons.

"TRINON" BONNET OF "MARIE ANTOINETTE" (yellow-green) silk, trimmed with blonde barbes, narrow ribbon and thistle ornament made in crape of the same shade. Easter visiting toilette is of pearl grey silk with an upper skirt, trimmed with wide, black lace. A *Marie Antoinette* scarf also trimmed with lace and a black lace bonnet ornamented with cut steel.

LACE ROBES A PRINCESSE.

Among the novelties in laces are the new robes *a Princesse* trimmed skirt and low body in black or white Llama, very fine and of beautiful designs; the skirt entirely covers the skirt of the dress, and may be worn over a slip of plain silk, satin or grenadine. The body is straight, low and square, with only a band across the shoulders. The price is one hundred and fifty dollars.

The *Marie Antoinette* scarfs have also made their appearance in black and white Llama lace and from twenty to thirty dollars each and a *coiffure mantille* is exhibited, which it is supposed may supersede bonnets altogether.

Laces and India shawls have now become reduced to nearly the prices paid before the war, and ladies who wish to make such purchases will find the present a favorable time to buy. Plain laces are worn with short dresses, and therefore only the most costly styles are in demand, principally cashmere and lace.

"WOODLAND" JEWELRY.

This is the name given to an entirely new kind of ornaments which will undoubtedly have some success. They consist of sets including breastpin, earrings and sleeve-buttons, or breastpin and earrings alone, made of wood, in the form of leaves, flowers, birds and small fruits, most admirably painted in natural colors. Toy leaves, upon which a lady bug has settled, balanced upon a stem; acorns, pansies, fuchsias and the like, are all most faithfully represented, but the coloring is always much darker and lighter shades with exquisite fidelity appear to me the prettiest.

There is no weight of any consequence to these ornaments, so they would be objectionable on that account. They are not costly and would not be suitable in the place of diamonds, but they are appropriate and seasonable for country wear; pretty with white dresses, and forming long gold ear drops of a change from other and richer styles. The price is only from three to six or eight dollars per set, and certainly their truth and artistic beauty makes them worth infinitely more than the sham gold and glass stones so often worn.

SUMMER HOOPED SKIRTS.

A new lace skirt has been introduced for summer wear, which is graceful in shape, correct in size, and very useful, as it will wash without removing the spring.

"Skeleton" skirts have almost had their day; they are dangerous, and never were fit to wear, from their liabilities to accidents.

Two skirts are to be worn with short dresses, the under, with long, indoor toilettes, are absolutely essential. Both must be narrow, but the long one is allowed a trifle more latitude round the bottom, which is expended in the depth of the back.

The new skirts are very small, but there are a number of skeleton hoops made upon old forms which manufacturers try to get rid of upon ignorant buyers by assuring them that large hoops are fashionable. The "Paniers" talked of in Paris would do away with hooped skirts, but certainly they would not be any improvement upon them. They simply form a bunch which is a deformity upon the hips, the folds of the dress hanging thence in lank folds to the ground.

THE ORDER OF THE PEN.

It is whispered in literary circles that a new order is about to be founded among the literary women of New York City, from which men are to be excluded, but which is gradually to extend its operations among female writers all over the country. The association is to be known as the "Order of the Pen," and is to afford an opportunity for literary women to become acquainted with each other, assist, sustain and comfort each other, and note each other's "testimonials" and tea sets upon proper occasions. These last tokens of acknowledgement and appreciation they have never had a chance at before, and they will probably be very popular. A badge of the Order consists of a gold quill feathered cut, and more than an inch and a half in length. It is worn in the button hole, or as a shoulder clasp, or as the central ornament of a white satin rosette with an end, upon which is printed "Mightier than the Sword," the design of the pen rendering the commencement of the motto unnecessary. The full badge is only to be worn in meeting, which is to take place once a month at Delmonico's, and be made interesting by a "lunch," over which news and gossip of all kind is to be discussed.

JENNIE JUNE.

The Democrats and Mr. Chase.

The following is translated from the Washington correspondence of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, a Republican German paper of influence in Chicago:

Such leading spirits of the Democratic party as Jerry Black, Ward L. Lamon, Montgomery Blair and others have done their utmost to make a friend of Mr. Chase. They promised him the support of the whole Democracy, if he would consent to become a candidate for the Presidency. I have heard Charley Eldridge, the very wildest Copperhead in the whole House, say that he would vote for Chase, in order to defeat Grant, and the Democrats in general are willing to give Chase the Democratic nomination, if he would only prove to be a decent man in the reconstruction business and in the McArdle case.

But there is another reason for all this. The Democrats of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are the sworn enemies of Mr. Pendleton and of his platform. At first blushing, they thought Johnson and Judge Field, or General Dix or Hancock might do to kill Pendleton with. They are now aware that neither of them will do, and they hope to kill Grant and Pendleton alike with Chase.

I was told, the day previous to Chase's protest in regard to the preliminary steps of the Senate, that Chase would write a letter and that he would decline peremptorily to preside over the impeachment Court. A letter in this sense was indeed written by Mr. Chase and handed to Senator Pomeroy, but it was suppressed. It is probable that Senator Pomeroy prevailed on Mr. Chase to take it back, but in the meantime he used very great exertions in inducing him to go to the Senate at all. I know that from the commencement Mr. Chase was opposed to impeachment and that he would do all in his power to run it down into the mud. The men will look on as sure as are trustworthy and they never deceived me.

It is a fact that in 1864 Mr. Chase intended to take the stump against Mr. Lincoln, and that his friends had much trouble to make him abandon that idea. The position of Chief Justice was the prize for which he abstained from his purpose. His ambition is unlimited, and everybody in Washington knows how the neglect of the Radical party for his claims affects him.

Oil for Fuel.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that the most favorable experiment shown with oil for fuel on the Government steamer Palos last summer was eclipsed by the demonstration made on the Island City. The trip fairly demonstrated that a maximum amount of steam could be maintained with oil, at a saving of about 75 per cent. over the use of coal. The safety of the use of oil for fuel in ocean navigation was also shown most satisfactorily, and confirmed the opinion of those who have faith in liquid fuel for steamers in ocean navigation. The Island City will probably make another experimental trip, and will then sail for New York.

MILLY LANCE.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

I.

Dr. Dendy was not good-looking. He might even have been called ugly, but that there is an excellent precept impressed on all cared for minds in their nursery stage of formation, to the effect that no one may be so offensively described except it be a certain notorious personage whom it will not be necessary to name. Let us say, therefore, that Dr. Dendy was plain.

He was a physician in large practice. Jocose people said of him that in the course of his professional career he had had occasion to thrust so many guineas into his pocket, that eventually the gold coin carried to much about his person had got into his own circulation, and affected the color of his skin. Certainly his complexion was deeply tinged with yellow. He was very bald, with narrow festoons of iron gray hair at the back of his head. "His small, neat, wiry figure was always clothed in black—his coat being invariably buttoned tightly across his chest. He was of middle age, perhaps a little better; which expression, as applied to age, is generally understood to signify a little worse, or older. He lived in a grand, gaunt, murky house in Harley street, seldom setting foot in more than two rooms in it, however—his library and his bedroom. He was the author of an admired Treatise on the Pathology of the Heart, to which work he was constantly, adding annotations and commentaries, with a view to completely exhausting and settling the subject. When he was able to devote a little more time to it, his book, he was satisfied would be the only authority on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered.

But his time was very much occupied. He saw patients at his own house almost before he had swallowed his breakfast; later in the day, he saw other patients at their own homes; and he was one of the physicians to St. Lazarus Hospital, and gave lectures on Materia Medica, course after course, to the students of that excellent institution; he was a Fellow or Member, of all sorts of scientific societies, and on certain days in the week he attended the boards of various Insurance companies, examined papers, and passed or rejected lives proposed for insurance. He was hard-working and prosperous. Few men in the profession, it was said, made so large an income. Go to what part of the town you would, you seemed to be forever encountering Dr. Dendy's two horse carriage rattling along at a great pace, going to or from patients and the accompanying sudden fees.

When the doctor started in the morning, he gave his coachman a list of the places he was to drive to. In this list the coachman had entered now for some months a certain house in Calthorpe street. You called it Calthorpe street, Russell square, if you were desirous of consulting the predilections of its inhabitants; if you were heedless in that respect, you spoke of it with perhaps greater accuracy as Calthorpe Street, Gray's Inn Road. Dr. Dendy always appeared to prefer the first mentioned designation.

The coachman treated himself to a furtive smile whenever he read Calthorpe street in the list. The doctor had a patient there, of course. But then as the coachman noted, his master went there oftener and stayed there longer than anywhere else. Of course the patient might be in a more deplorable state, might stand more in need of protracted visits from a medical adviser than any other of Dr. Dendy's patients; but the coachman was inclined to think that such was not the case.

On the first floor of the house in Calthorpe street visited by Dr. Dendy, there lodged one Captain Lance, a retired Indian officer, and his only child, Miss Milly Lance. Captain Lance was in feeble health from a disease in Malabar, and from other infirmities of a painful nature. He did not bear his sufferings patiently, was indeed very peevish and petulant and hard to please; exhibited all the selfishness and want of consideration which a long course of ill-health is apt to develop in almost any one, however great many have been his original stock of equanimity and good nature. But Captain Lance had not begun with much excellence of temper and in his 20 years of suffering, it may be said of him that he had no temper at all, except of the very worst sort. He was attended, however, with a ceaseless solicitude, an unfailing affection, by his daughter Milly, a pale fair girl of eighteen or so, not very remarkable looking, beyond that she possessed a profusion of glossy brown hair, and a pair of large, luminous, dove-like eyes.

No wonder she was pale. She was always by the side or within call of her invalid father. She was hardly ever permitted to stir from his sick-room. It was dull, tiring work.

"Don't go Milly," he would say, sharply; "I may want you—there's no knowing."

She could only escape when he dozed—his asthma lulled for awhile by anodynes. Awake, he would have her ever near him, waiting for him, starving for him, nursing him now and then he would upbraid her bitterly for some fancied neglect of him, the poor child, with a twitching face, patiently standing by him the while, applying only by words to her wrongs, and her increased exertions for his comfort. Then he would make her the audience of his replinings, tell over and over again the story of his sufferings, bursting out occasionally into passionate lamentations over his broken health and ruined fortunes. What could she say! what could she do? It was tiring, cruel work for poor Milly Lance.

He was poor. The fact was too often harped on and groaned over for Milly not to be conscious enough of it.

Yet it must be said that Dr. Dendy had made no inroads on the sick officer's straitened means.

"No, my dear," he said to Milly, on his first visit, putting from him with a smile the proffered fee. "It mustn't be. We doctors have all our crotchets. Each of us has his free list. He enters clergyman upon it; another artists, a third authors. For my part, I never take a fee from a soldier. I should be ashamed to do it. My own father was a soldier, and served in India, as your father has done; has more than more fortunate. He was a general of division when he died. Don't let us hear any more talk about fees. It must be thought of for a moment."

"Oh, Dr. Dendy, how good of you! But—you'll come and see him again?' Milly said, timidly thankful yet alarmed. Would so great a man as the physician be content to continue laboring without there having been a fee?

"My dear. I shall come again, and again, as often as possible, till, between us, we've made poor papa quite well again."

This was on the occasion of Dr. Dendy's first visit to Calthorpe street. Milly's gratitude seemed to know no bounds. And then, thanks to Providence and the doctor's remedies, her invalid's health had certainly mended of late. He had not scolded her for nearly three days, and for about a quarter of an hour he had been almost cheerful. Indeed, she had reason to be grateful.

II.

The doctor left Milly Lance with a flattering sensation about his heart, such as he had taken no account of, made no mention of to anyone, in his famous treatise upon that organ. He returned to Calthorpe street often. He alleged that it was very necessary for him to watch closely the effect of his prescriptions upon his patient. And each time that he saw Milly Lance—and he now felt a curious desire to see her as frequently as possible—he experienced a return of that strange fluttering sensation in the cardiac region.

He was not alarmed at it—he did not think it was disease; and if it was, he didn't care, for it was not at all disagreeable. Indeed, he liked it. Professionally, he was inclined to regard it as a new development of action—quite healthy in its nature.

For the first time he felt the chosen pursuits of his life not sufficiently attractive or absorbing. Thoughts of a new kind broke in upon his studies, disturbed his practice, interrupted the flow and harmony of his lectures. His great house seemed to him very dreary, his existence very desolate. "Who would nurse and tend me," he asked himself, "if I were to fall ill like that pauper Captain Lance?" Yet he dismissed the reflections suggested by that inquiry as selfish and unworthy. "No," he said, "I wouldn't wish to chain a fair young creature like that to my side only to be my nurse and my servant. If I fall ill—which heaven forbid!—I must have a paid attendant from the hospital; that will be quite good enough for me. It isn't for such a reason I should wish to make her mine."

For it had come to that. He wished to make Milly Lance his wife.

It was love that was so restless in his heart—playing as many pranks with him as "that shrewd and knavish sprite called Robin Good-fellow," among "maidens of the villagery," housewives and night wanderers. At least, he surmised that love was the disturbing cause of his heart's pulsing. He had had no experience of the sort of thing before; but still he thought he could hardly be mistaken. His disorder must arise from what people generally called Love.

He got to be more than he could bear at last. So he plucked up courage, and in an old-fashioned, formal way, he spoke to Captain Lance on the subject, and besought permission to address himself to Miss Lance. And he framed a very handsome sum which he proposed to settle on his future wife—if he might regard Miss Lance in that light.

"It shall make no difference to you, Captain," he said, in conclusion, with an affected consideration for his patient's selfishness. "There's plenty of room in my house. You must pitch your tent there. You shan't be deprived of your nurse. And your medical attendant will be on the spot always. We'll soon make you your old self again."

"I congratulate you, Milly," Captain Lance said presently to his daughter, the doctor having taken his departure. "You'll accept him, of course. He's ill-looking enough, but he can't help that, and one gets accustomed to ill looks. I don't think him nearly so plain as I first thought him. And he's old, he can't help that either, and he'll the sooner make you his widow. And he is rich, Milly—very rich. Thank goodness, we shall have done with this infernal poverty! You will accept him at once?"

"You wish it, papa?"

Her face was very white, and there was a sort of choke in her throat as she spoke.

"Of course I do," he answered sharply. "You must be a fool to ask. You don't expect such another chance, do you? And there's no one else in the way. You don't love any one else?"

"No," she answered, faintly.

"I congratulate you. You'll be a happy woman. You'll have more money than you'll know what to do with. The luck's turned at last. Give me a glass of wine, and I'll drink your health and his."

She obeyed, then stooped to kiss him by way of thanks for his good wishes. Soon she made an excuse to quit the room. She did not want him to see how fast the tears were streaming down her face.

The doctor received a favorable answer to his suit. Milly only pleaded, in a faint voice, with a frightened look on her face, that there might be no hurry that time might be given her—because—because she so wanted her father's health to improve before she left him, if only for a day.

"Certainly, certainly," said the elated doctor. Your will is my law," he added, gallantly; but, at the same time, he thought she need not have seemed quite so much scared at him. Then, not a little embarrassed at so unaccustomed a performance, he kissed her on the forehead. It was hard to say which was the more blushing and confused—the kisser or the kissed.

III.

After this the doctor was more than ever at the captain's lodgings in Calthorpe street. His care for his patient was unremitting. Captain Lance mended—slowly, but certainly.

The doctor's coachman treated himself to more and more smiles of a furtive sort, especially when the doctor ordered the chaise now and then to take a drive, and accompany him on a round of professional calls: she remained in the carriage, of course, while he saw his patients, wrote prescriptions, and fingered pulses, and fees. The coachman even ventured to confide to a few favored intimates his opinion that there would before long, be a "young missus" presiding over the establishment in Harley street.

Dr. Dendy was very happy. Perhaps he wished now and then that Milly would look a little less grave; but then he consoled himself with the reflection that it was best so.

"It would be too absurd, at my time of life, to marry a romping, giggling girl. I have no right to expect from her extravagant affection. I must work for her love and earn it. In that way I shall surely gain it at last: at present it is a little too like gratitude. But time will change that—time and my own affection for her. Dear little Milly!"

He was himself a staid, forbearing, rather stately lover. In such wise he surely recommened himself to esteem. For her love he was content to wait, and labor, and hope.

Like most men of great mental activity, the doctor was always very busy with his fingers. His abundant vitality demonstrated itself in a certain restlessness of body and limb. As he talked he liked to curl up a string, or fold up a pipelight, or snip paper with a pair of scissors. He toyed with Milly's tapes and cottons, let loose her needles from their case, stuck pins into her pincushion in curious forms and patterns. One day as he sat by her in a playful mood (Captain Lance being asleep in an adjoining room), he turned her workbox over bodily, strewing the contents all about the table.

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"He came home two years ago. He went out first of all quite as a boy."

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The doctor closed the card-case. He next took up a small, carefully-tied packet. It contained a few letters, and upon her again speak to her of my love for her, whole and true and tender as it is, and entreat her to give me some portion of her love in return. I have been mastered by love; and, as I said before, I am not master of myself absolutely. To what end? What good has come of it all? You saw how she treated me. She shrinks from, loathes, despises me. I have come home for that!"

"You have loved her long?"

"I have loved her all my life. As a child and a schoolboy loved her—years, years ago. I used to long, while we were playing together, that some wild beast might spring out upon her, so that I might destroy it, and save her or perish forever. I would have done anything for her even then. Any mad task she set me I strove to execute. I was delighted to peril life or limb in her cause. Any mischief that she did I took the blame of to save her. I have loved her ever since. Yet he dismissed the reflections suggested by that inquiry as selfish and unworthy. "No," he said, "I wouldn't wish to chain a fair young creature like that to my side only to be my nurse and my servant. If I fall ill—which heaven forbid!—I must have a paid attendant from the hospital; that will be quite good enough for me. It isn't for such a reason I should wish to make her mine."

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It was love that was so restless in his heart—playing as many pranks with him as "that shrewd and knavish sprite called Robin Good-fellow," among "maidens of the villagery," housewives and night wanderers. At least, he surmised that love was the disturbing cause of his heart's pulsing. He had had no experience of the sort of thing before; but still he thought he could hardly be mistaken. His disorder must arise from what people generally called Love.

He got to be more than he could bear at last. So he plucked up courage, and in an old-fashioned, formal way, he spoke to Captain Lance on the subject, and besought permission to address himself to Miss Lance. And he framed a very handsome sum which he proposed to settle on his future wife—if he might regard Miss Lance in that light.

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"I congratulate you. You'll be a happy woman. You'll have more money than you'll know what to do with. The luck's turned at last. Give me a glass of wine, and I'll drink your health and his."

She obeyed, then stooped to kiss him by way of thanks for his good wishes. Soon she made an excuse to quit the room. She did not want him to see how fast the tears were streaming down her face.

The doctor received a favorable answer to his suit. Milly only pleaded, in a faint voice, with a frightened look on her face, that there might be no hurry that time might be given her—because—because she so wanted her father's health to improve before she left him, if only for a day.

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After this the doctor was more than ever at the captain's lodgings in Calthorpe street. His care for his patient was unremitting. Captain Lance mended—slowly, but certainly.

The doctor's coachman treated himself to more and more smiles of a furtive sort, especially when the doctor ordered the chaise now and then to take a drive, and accompany him on a round of professional calls: she remained in the carriage, of course, while he saw his patients, wrote prescriptions, and fingered pulses, and fees. The coachman even ventured to confide to a few favored intimates his opinion that there would before long, be a "young missus" presiding over the establishment in Harley street.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

THE Free Railroad Law, as it passed the Legislature, and went to the Governor, is printed in our columns this morning. With the exception of the borrowing section—as we have frequently remarked—it is as free from objections as could have been expected. But the restrictions of this clause are unreasonable, and, without further legislation, will prevent the construction of railroads. For that further legislation the people will have to apply hereafter; and it will be their duty to elect those to represent them who will grant it.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the County Executive Committee, held Tuesday, the time for holding the next Republican Convention was fixed for Tuesday, June 2d, the primary elections to be held on the preceding Saturday, May 30th. It was also agreed to hold three Conventions—one to be held at the Court House, to nominate a county ticket and members of the Legislature, one to meet in the City Hall, Pittsburgh, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 22d District, and the third to meet in the City Hall, Allegheny, to be composed of delegates from that part of the county lying in the Twenty-third District. Under this arrangement, four delegates will be chosen in each district—two to attend the County Convention, and two to represent the district in the respective Congressional Conventions.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to vote *viva voce* in the conventions, instead of by marking; and requesting the County Convention to readopt the "district system" in nominating candidates for the Legislature.

WILL MR. JOHNSON BE CONVICTED?

The votes taken in open session and in private consultation, as they have been reported by our special dispatches, possess a decided interest as bearing on the prospect of the President's conviction. Seven Republicans voting with the Democrats will acquit him, two-thirds of the Senate being necessary to convict. In the secret session of the 13th, on fixing the time when the President should be required to answer, there were three votes taken, varying somewhat, but not essentially, in their bearing on the main question. The ayes were all Republicans; the nays were composed of all the Democrats and certain Republicans. One vote stood ayes 28, nays 20; another, ayes 27, nays 23. In the secret session of the Senate, on Monday, the proposition being to strike out April 2d, and insert March 30, as the day for proceeding with the trial, the vote was, ayes 28, nays 23. On that occasion the following Republican Senators voted with the Democrats: Messrs. ANTHONY, CORBETT, EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN, FRELINGHUYSEN, GRIMES, HENDERSON, NORTON, SHERMAN, SPRAGUE, TRUMBULL, and VAN WINKLE, in all twelve. As a general thing these Senators have thus far voted with the Democrats. Mr. WADE does not vote.

The New York *Sun* discusses the subject as follows, and comes to the conclusion that the President will be convicted. Its editor had not, however, seen the votes given above.

"Many personal considerations stand in the way of the conviction of President Johnson. Some among the Republican Senators are not anxious to see Mr. Wade in the White House. It is thought that Senator Fessenden would prefer a more conservative successor to Mr. Johnson. Senator Grimes is represented to have expressed the opinion that a new election of President would be advisable.

"It is pretty well understood, and generally conceded, that Mr. Wade's succession to the Presidency insures his nomination for Vice President on the ticket with General Grant. The patronage which he will have to dispose of will convert, as by a miracle, the Fenton men and the Colfax men and the Wilson men into Wade men.

"Mr. Colfax, who is Speaker of the House, and a power in the Republican party, cannot be blind to this fact; nor can Senator Wilson, whose prospects for the nomination for Vice President are considered good by his friends. Even Governor Fenton may think that it is more important that his chances for the Vice Presidency should be preserved, than that President Johnson should be convicted.

"It is said that Mrs. Sprague, the accomplished wife of the Rhode Island Senator, and daughter to Chief Justice Chase, is outspoken in her opposition to the impeachment. From this fact the inference is drawn, though perhaps without good reason, that certain other personages, who are not outspoken on the subject, are also unfavorable to the conviction of the President."

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

So much has been said about Mr. CHASE taking a Presidential nomination from the Democrats, that he has felt called upon to have the Cincinnati *Gazette* define his position. Therefore, in that paper of a day or two ago, we find in a double-leaded leader sundry statements, the purport of which is that the "leading men in the Democratic party" who "are serious in the talk about nominating the Chief Justice for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket" have done so "without consulting the views of the Chief Justice." It next remarks:

"There is, of course, no ground for supposing that Mr. Chase would surrender his life-long principles for the sake of the Democratic nomination, or even for the sake of the office. Neither is it to be supposed that the Democratic party will slide upon a Republican platform in order to secure his acceptance of a nomination. The talk, therefore, only shows the desperate condition of the party. Had they any well grounded hope of success under any other leadership, Mr. Chase would be the last man in the country they would look to."

Two questions will enter into the Presidential canvass—Reconstruction and the Finances. It is remarked that, in regard to the first, Mr. CHASE is with the Republicans in all except "with reference to the military features of the laws." He is "now, and always has been, a strong advocate of imparttal suffrage," and therefore in antagonism with the Democratic party. It is pertinently remarked:

"Those who believe that the Democratic party are likely to make this forward movement, and plant themselves squarely upon Republican principles, may talk with some show of consistency about the Chief Justice as the candidate of the party. One thing is certain, and for this statement we have the highest authority, that if the Democrats run Mr. Chase, they must come to him, and stand upon his platform. He will not go to them."

The remainder of the article in question—inspired by Judge CHASE himself—is as follows:

"In regard to the financial question, Mr. Chase agrees in the main with the Eastern portion of the Democracy. That is to say, he is in favor of paying the debt honestly, as was intended when it was created, and of observing in good faith every pledge made by the Government to its creditors. He is in favor of appreciating the value of greenbacks, and not of depreciating them by a further issue; and when greenbacks shall, under his policy, become equal to gold, then there will be no question about the kind of money in which the debt should be paid. The policy of the Western Democracy, however, is radically different from this; and if Mr. Chase should be nominated as the Democratic candidate, the Western theory of inflation and repudiation would have to give way to the policy to which we have referred.

"It may further be stated that Mr. Chase has given no encouragement whatever to the leaders who have been using his name in this connection. It, however, the Democratic party should nominate him on his platform, the points of which we have indicated, he would probably accept, though he has never said as much.

"The public who may know the character of the Democratic leaders and the principles they are considering, can judge from what has been said as to the prospects of Mr. Chase becoming a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It he should, by any possibility, be placed in that position, the only issue in the approaching campaign would be simply that of men; virtually, the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties would be the same."

AMERICAN DESERTS.

We learn that the attention of the General Land Office has been turned to the subject of the reclamation of the so-called deserts of Nevada. Every one knows that, not only in Nevada, but in the whole vast tracts lying on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and extending through many degrees of latitude, are extensive regions which in their present condition are not adapted to agriculture. And in fact no expenditure of labor and money will suffice to render these tracts available for the support of man, without the help of irrigation. The needed supply of water may perhaps be obtained from artesian wells, or even from the high lands of the mountains. Regret is sometimes expressed that so many Chinese are making their way into this country. The influence of Pagan ideas and Pagan customs is feared, as likely to corrupt American manners; while danger to our political institutions has been apprehended by some, from the intermixture of so heterogeneous a population. In spite of propositions and even direct efforts to exclude them, great numbers of Celestials have come into California, and it seems quite likely that in the future both Chinese and Japanese will crowd upon our Pacific shores in ever increasing multitudes. Is it not possible, or even probable that these Orientals, familiar with farming by irrigation in their own countries, may be destined to introduce the mode into our Western deserts—and to teach the wilderness and the solitary place to bloom with crops? At present great numbers of Chinese are employed as laborers in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. They are thus becoming familar with the country—nor are many of them incapable of seeing its capabilities. The problem here referred to has been much discussed among the engineers and other intelligent gentlemen connected with the great Road—and the solution of it hinted at above, has struck some of them with much force.

AMONG the statements of the foreign telegraph in our paper of yesterday, there was one item of as much interest as any lately received, but of which the significance may not have struck all our readers. We refer to the announcement that both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath had finally passed the civil marriage law. The importance of this legislative act fully appears only when we recollect that Austria is a devotedly Catholic country, that by the compact of the Concordat close political as well as religious relations have subsisted between that empire and Rome, and that Austrian history for many years is believed to have been deeply influenced by sacerdotal agency. We are in no danger of mistake in assuming that this action of the Imperial Council must be highly disagreeable to his Holiness and his friends. It divests, we suppose, the Catholic Priesthood of the exclusive power of officiating at the marriage of Austrian subjects, and, of course, to that extent lessens their influence. Still more important, however, is the consideration that their influence must have much decayed before the *Reichsrath* would seriously entertain the *projet* of such a law. Or the subject may be looked at from another point of view. It may be that not the increasing weakness of Catholicism, but the increasing influence of Protestantism has led to the adoption of the act. Austria has a large Protestant population, and those recent events which, in behalf of the Hungarians, have extorted long withheld concessions from FRANCIS JOSEPH, have, no doubt, prompted also this act of conciliation towards Protestants. Whatever may have been the grounds of the legislation in question, it was an act of expediency which only the progress of liberal ideas could have rendered possible. Even Austria is moving with the rest of the world.

THE editor of the Ohio State *Journal* on his own knowledge, stated recently that there is on file in the State Department sworn evidence that in the fall of 1864 Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, was in confidential and treasonable correspondence with CLEMENT C. CLAY, Jr., and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, who were then in Canada as agents of the Confederate Government. The New York *Sun* defends Mr. SEYMOUR from this charge on the ground that "such duplicity and such treasonable opposition to his country are utterly foreign to his character," and the allegations of the *Journal* are pronounced calumnious and untrue. Our friend of the *Journal* has an opportunity to show what a great many who witnessed Gov. SEYMOUR's course at the time of the great riot in New York believe, that he is not the patriot the *Sun* makes him out.

GEN. HANCOCK is in Washington, and although the great want of the Democracy is a Presidential candidate, he appears to attract very little attention. The embrace of Mr. JOHNSON and his own vanity—which for the moment gained the mastery—were too much for the soldier. All who know HANCOCK, the good soldier that he is, and appreciate his many gallant services, sincerely regret that he should have undertaken to play the politician, and permitted his aspirations for office to lead him into the snare, out of which he has not yet escaped, and will not, without serious damage and mortification. It was an unlucky hour when he permitted Mr. JOHNSON to beguile him into becoming the only instrument which could be found in the entire list of army officers.

IT has probably occurred to many that it is not a little strange that ex-Senator COWAN does not appear in the impeachment trial. He has the reputation of being an able lawyer, and skilled in the management of questions involving constitutional points. And, furthermore, he is supposed to be in close relations with the President, and, in some sort, his confidential adviser. His absence from the case, therefore, when lesser men are in it, is somewhat remarkable. Perhaps the ex-Senator realizes that it was JOHNSON-ism that dealt the blow that killed him—politically—stone dead; and that neither gratitude nor any other consideration should drag him into the service of the man who has so completely ruined himself as well as everybody else who favored his fortunes.

ALL the preliminaries being settled, the trial of the President will commence on Monday. The proceedings up to this time indicate that there will be no unnecessary delay, but that a verdict will be reached as soon as will be consistent with justice. Thus far there has been no strict party vote, several Republican Senators, on different questions, having voted with the Democratic minority; but no member of the Democratic minority has yet voted with the Republicans. Therefore the Democrats alone stand chargeable with being influenced by party considerations.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived at Baltimore from Havana, by the steamer Cuba, on Monday. A great number of his admirers—and Baltimore is full of them—had collected on the dock to receive him, who, when he appeared, cheered him enthusiastically, many of the police joining. He was taken to BARNUM's, where he was visited by hundreds, representing thousands of others, who are as devoted to him as ever.

A recent letter dated at the City of Mexico gives no very flattering account of things there. The writer in reply to the question—will the present Government endorse sufficiently long on the next session of Congress to be held?—says:

"Some correspondents now here, are casting over everything a rosecolored hue. We, however, are confident to speak exactly as to the state of public feeling, and without fear as to consequences. The truth is simply this: The present authorities are wholly incompetent. They have not the ability to carry the Government through its present crisis. If we seriously doubt if they have even the disposition to shape the course of affairs so that the country may have its freedom."

The writer represents that a very respectable portion of the Mexican people of influence desire the intervention of the United States, while another portion very quietly acquiesces in it.

THE arrival of the new steamer Baltimore, the pioneer of the Bremen line, has already been announced. The authorities of Baltimore, and other distinguished citizens, on board the revenue cutter Northerner, met the steamer a few miles down the harbor, and welcomed her to port. They escorted her to her wharf, where assembled thousands continued the welcome, and a salute was fired from Fort McHenry, by order of General Grant. The steamer had about three hundred steerage and fifty first-class cabin passengers aboard, and a full freight list. The banquet and grand demonstration will take place to-day, when the entire military force will parade, and all the German and most of the other societies will turn out. It is estimated that there will be thirty thousand people in the procession. Business will be wholly suspended, and large numbers of persons from the surrounding country will participate in the demonstration.

FROM the report of the proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which has been printed in excellent style by Messrs. King & Baird, we learn that the order now numbers 215 lodges, with 23,405 members in this State, and that the Grand Lodge numbers 2,000 members. During the past ten years, the Masonic fraternity in Pennsylvania has doubled its strength, and it is now in a most flourishing condition. Still, the Grand Master in office being the Hon. Richard Vaux, who is said to be one of the most capable and efficient directors of its affairs that the Masonic body in this State has had for many years. The assets of the Grand Lodge are valued at $601,012, and the new temple, about to be constructed on Broad street, is to be built at an estimated cost of $750,000.

West Point and Disloyalty.

The "disloyalty" of West Point has been the favorite theme of many ignorant or evil disposed persons. It has been persisted in without the slightest regard for truth or sense, and is likely to be kept up in the face of overwhelming refutation. From the elaborate work of General Cullum, the "Biographical Register" of the Military Academy, it appears that, at the outbreak of the rebellion, 1,245 graduates of the Academy were supposed to be living, 820 being still in the army and 425 in civil life. Of the 820 in the army, only 184, *or about a fifth*, joined in the rebellion, while 636, or nearly four fifths, remained true to the Union—10 taking neither side. Of the 425 in the civil life, but 99, or *less than one fourth* were known to have joined the rebels, while 286, or nearly three times the latter number, remained loyal. The careers of 44 were unknown, but the proportion remains, doubtless, as already indicated. In fine, of the 1,245 graduates of the Academy living at the outbreak of the rebellion, less than one-fourth joined in the rebellion, and over three-fourths were true to the Union. We find in addition that of the 280 loyal graduates in civil life, 110 reentered the service, though half of them were beyond the meridian of life, and that of the remaining 170, all under 45 years old became officers of the regular or volunteer armies, except 39, who, from disability and other causes, did not take an "active part," that of all the loyal sons of West Point who served in the rebellion, a greater proportion than one in three were wounded in battle, and one in five (an astonishing record) laid down their lives in the same sacred cause. It appears also that of the 350 graduates born in or appointed from slave territory who were in the military service at the outbreak of the rebellion, no less than 162 remained loyal, while 188 joined the rebels. In other words, while in the colleges, in Congress, in the country, loyalty was so rare an exception among Southern men that probably not one in ten exhibited it, *one-half* of the Southern graduates of the Academy remained true to the Union and fought in its behalf. An examination of the colleges would prove that they have nothing to gain from a comparison of facts relating to the loyalty and services of the students. It is about time that the disloyalty of West Point ceased to be talked about.

The Fruit and Grain Crop.

Although it is too early in the season to make calculations in regard to the yield of our farms and orchards, yet it is both interesting and important to know that thus far the fruit buds have not sustained any material damage from frost, and that the prospects for a fair yield of grain are exceedingly flattering. At a meeting of the board of managers of the County Agricultural Society, held yesterday, reports were received from various sections of the country, and all the members who had occasion to examine the fruit trees and grain fields agreed in the opinion that the fruit buds sustained but little if any injury, and that the grain fields give promise of more than an average yield. It was feared that the ice which encased the trees a few weeks ago, might have destroyed the germs of the stone fruits at least, but such is not the case, at least in those localities where the buds have been examined. It would, therefore, seem safe to say that, so far as our own county is concerned, the prospects for an average crop of fruit are favorable. As to the wheat and grass crops they are in as good condition as could be desired. The wheat was well protected by snow during the greater part of the winter, and now looks thrifty and luxuriant. The frost penetrated to an unusual depth, but there was no alternate thawing and freezing, which always results so injuriously to the cereal and grass crops. It is perhaps fair to infer that the same flattering indications exist in our neighboring counties; but, that we may have correct information on this important subject, which so deeply concerns all classes, we shall be obliged to such of our readers as may furnish us with short communications in regard to the condition of the crops in our own and the adjoining States. Let the communications be brief and to the point, and in all cases based upon actual observation.

Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention.

A Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention will be held in Chicago on the 19th of May next, the day before the sitting of the National Republican Convention in the same city, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. At the Soldiers' State Convention, held in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, General James S. Beaver, its President, was directed to appoint the delegates from this State, and they were instructed to vote for Grant and Curtin. The following is a list of the delegates selected by General Beaver:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

General J F Hartranft, General Charles H T Collis, General A L Pennypacker, Harry White, General Lemuel Todd, and General Harrison Allen.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

I. Colonel H C Alleman, Colonel Myer Asch and Lieutenant Samuel C Perkins.
II. General John Trimble, Colonel Isaac Parker and Major Richard Ellis.
III. Colonel Wm H Mann, Lieutenant Nathan Speed and Benjamin D Evans.
IV. General S Irvin Given, Captain Harry Conner and Captain W J Malin.
V. General Charles M Prevost, General Joshua T Owen and Colonel Thomas Hyndman.
VI. General W M Mintzer, Major W H Yerkes and Colonel W H Hammersley.
VII. Colonel John A Hiester, Colonel George F Smith and Hiram Evens.
VIII. Brigadier-General Elliott, Captain Wm A Sands and Captain George W Durrell.
IX. Colonel J W Fisher, Colonel W L Baer and D A M Barr.
X. Colonel D S Mathews, Colonel J G Frick and General J G Shriver.
XI. General Charles Albright, Col W H Armstrong and General Wm Brindle.
XII. Colonel Henry Hoyt, Colonel F S Hitchcock and Colonel Lewis Barnett.
XIII. General H L Bentley, Colonel A J Frick and Lieutenant H B Durham.
XIV. Colonel H P Schaffer, Colonel John McCleary and Scott Cingan.
XV. Colonel F H Hardman, Captain W H Lauricks and Lieutenant Samuel Foster.
XVI. General W D Dickson, Captain Sidney Rusland and Captain Alexander Pitcairn.
XVII. General J P Taylor, Colonel R A McCoy and Captain Joseph A Scott.
XVIII. Major Jesse Merrill, Major — Nichols and Captain H Hunter.
XIX. General H L Browne, Colonel E Irvin and Lieutenant A B McClain.
XX. Colonel F H Collins, Colonel A P Duncan and Captain George W Westlake.
XXI. General J B Dale, Colonel Robert Roberts, Major E A Monteith and Captain John McConnell.
XXII. Colonel Charles Barnes, General S M Jackson and C W Black.
XXIV. Captain M R Adams, Hon. J R Kelly and Captain W W Gibson.

Important Insurance Law.

The bill relating to foreign insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania, which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House, contains some important restrictions. In addition to what is at present required of these companies, the bill requires them to pay a tax of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividend made or declared by such company, and in case of no dividend made or declared, then three mills upon a valuation of the capital stock, provided that companies liable under existing laws to tax on dividends shall be exempt from this new tax. There are also liable to a tax of three mills on their net earnings. The Philadelphia *North American* asks the delegation for that city to "endeavor to resist the further progress of the bill," on the ground that it will drive away foreign companies, where our own are inadequate to the business. That paper reminds the Legislature that if these companies absorb a large portion of the inrurance business, they pay also a large share of the revenues of the Commonwealth, and there is an absolute necessity for their aid to eke out the deficiency of our own insurance capital.

A New Book.

[The following extract, from an article written by Rev. A. Mahan, D. D., the President of Adrian College, author of Standard Works on Mental Philosophy, Natural Theology, &c., is taken from the *Methodist Recorder* of March 25th. Coming from such a source, the notice is highly commendatory:]

"The Gospel in the Trees."

The readers of the *Recorder* may be aware that during the winter past the Rev. Alexander Clark delivered in the Tabernacle, Pittsburgh, Pa., to large and deeply interested audiences, a series of discourses under the above title. I had the pleasure of hearing the last of the course of several discourses, as they were reported in the city papers. Since then I have learned with pleasure that Brother Clark was requested to publish them in book form. This request, I understand, he declined to comply, and a leading publisher in Philadelphia is now carrying the work through the press. Rev. Alexander Clark has spoken of the trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon, down to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. "The Gospel in the trees." What kind of a treatise is that? Mr. Clark takes, as the topic of each discourse some leading tree of Palestine, and after setting forth, in very graphic forms, the leading peculiarities of that tree, he then makes that object, with its special peculiarities, emblematical of some special Gospel truth. Are these truths worthy of study of great importance are they secured. Very valuable information is conveyed in the first place, by which the hearer or reader is made better acquainted than ever before, with many of the leading facts and incidents of the language of the Bible. Then the truth or virtue elucidated is made to stand out in newer and livelier forms than before, in the mind's apprehension. As a writer, Br. Clark has attained to certain forms of excellence in which he is surpassed by but few. For such forms of writing as the above, he has very peculiar adaption, and is a preacher of a very marked success.

A. MAHAN.

Adrian College.

Democratic Decency.

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

"Grant is a Methodist by trade, a tyrant by instinct, a drunkard by nature, and a bigoted Know Nothing by descent; according to the drivelling account published by that dilapidated patch of old boot leather the paternal Grant, the remote ancestors of Ulysses were of the Mayflower convicts. U. S. Grant has left no stone unturned to secure his election to the Presidency. A convicted liar, on the testimony of five members of the Cabinet and the President of the United States; a drunkard from the testimony of all army officers who from the testimony of all army officers who knew him, from Whisky Sheridan to Tecumseh Sherman; a foul Puritan by the testimony of his emasculated daddy, and the tenor of his military orders—his election would be an outrage on decency far greater than the election of the defunct clown who clung to the office like grim death to a sick nigger, until the breath left his angular carcass."

PERSONAL.

—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, was a Congregationalist minister and teacher of elocution in that Territory, and entered the army as chaplain to the regiment raised by his present colleague, Gen. Thayer. He is about fifty years old, six feet tall, has long brown hair combed back over his head, a low forehead, a shiny nose, and a mouth like a bull dog. His elocution is excited and energetic. In a speech last year on the Indian question, he proposed to offer a premium for scalps as a means of putting down the savages.

—It is said that no wife ever felt more delight at honors bestowed on a husband than Mrs. Disraeli does at this elevation of her lord to the highest office under the crown—a post of greater proportionate influence than that of the President of our own Republic. She believed in him in humbler days.

Hard things are uttered but she does not heed them. Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who alluded sneeringly to the right honorable gentleman in his last pamphlet, while walking in the park, of the news, said he was glad to hear of it. "On the whole," he added, "Mr. Disraeli is the fittest man for the place because he is the honestest. He is a scoundrel it is true, but he never pretended to be anything else." When one thinks of it there are anomalies in the case. In actual fact, Mr. Disraeli is, so far as the Church of England is concerned, at this moment, the direct representative of the apostles. When a bishopric is vacant it is he who will have to decide who is the most God-fearing and orthodox of the clergy and the fittest to take the place. But in the Commons the right honorable gentleman filled his new position as to the manner born, and on his own theories of action is a very successful statesman.

—Colonel Sarmiento, now Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has probably been chosen President of the Confederated Government. The Colonel is not only a statesman but a literary gentleman, known by a work on "Civilization and Barbarism," which has been favorably received by European reviews, and has been translated and published in this country, as well as by a popular life of President Lincoln, which, written in Spanish, has had a wide circulation in his own country.

—Mr. Charles H. Sweetzer, of the New York *Evening Mail*, will read the poem before the Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, at Ann Arbor, on the 17th and 18th of June next. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is to be the orator of the occasion.

—The irreverent gossipers in Paris are discussing "Little Patti's" age. She is spoken of as a mere girl, and on the stage looks only 18, though her friends describe her as 25. But a wager having been made that she was older, and New York history investigated, it appears that she made her debut as a public singer in 1852—sixteen years ago now—which puts her up among the thirties certainly. But this is trifling with sacred subjects. We only repeat it to show how irreverent a Frenchman can be.

—At her recent "drawing-room," Queen Victoria wore a black silk dress with train trimmed with crape and jet, and a cap with long veil of white crape lisse, ornamented with large diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and cross containing a miniature of his royal highness the late Prince Consort, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the riband and star of the Order of the Garter and the orders of Victoria and Albert and of Louise of Prussia.

—Dion Boucicault is about to build a new theater in London. It is to be in the American style, with a fine frontage, large lobbies and no upper gallery, and will be rather larger than the Adelphi. There will be a splendid pit and no royal entrance. It is said that Mr. Edmund Yates, the novelist, and a well known dramatic actor, will lease this theater. The edifice will cost about £15,000 and the freehold about £20,000. Other new theaters are in contemplation, and among them is one to be managed by Miss Laura Keene.

—John Strickland, a noted Methodist clergyman, used to say that he once preached a sermon against women ministers, and went home to have his little daughter tell him that she had been reading in the Bible about Phillip's "four daughters that did preach." She said: "The word in our version is translated prophecy, but I looked in the Greek, and it means preach."

—It is said that Mr. Dickens, at his readings at Rochester, New York, was much amused, as well as considerably shocked, at a party of strong-minded women from Danville, who entered the hall, and, taking seats in the lower centum. They went to Rochester on purpose to hear Mr. Dickens and show their trowsers. In Mr. Dickens's forthcoming "American Notes" we shall expect to see these its pictured as full length and the universal verdict will be, "served them right." It will be remembered that Rochester was the birthplace of the tablippings.

—At a recent ball at the Tuileries, Paris, as the Princess de Metternich entered the room, a long string of pearls which was wound round her arm broke, and sent a shower of pearls in every direction. Immediately the gentlemen were in commotion all around, picking up the straggling pearls, and returning them to their pretty owner, who stood with outstretched hands to receive them, laughing most heartily at the accident, or the success of her little device for producing a great sensation.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Mr. Goldwin Smith is positively going over to America to write a history for the country. Important for your readers to understand that, while he professes an admiration for America, his opinions have no weight here, because it is understood that he uses the United States exclusively as an instrument of party warfare. He is for abolishing everything in England, including the Crown. And so he justifies his theories and arguments by a constant reference to the model republican man of New England told me once that Mr. Goldwin Smith had lectured him like a schoolboy on American affairs. That is exactly his style. It strikes me that he will be badly snubbed once or twice before he returns to this doomed land.

—It is pretty generally known now that one of the occupations of the late Prince Consort during the latter years of his life, was the formation of a collection of engravings, photographs, and other representations of the works of Raphael, both the genuine ones, and also those which have been ascribed to him. This work has been continued by the Queen, and will ultimately be bound in about fifty or sixty huge volumes. At the present time a catalogue of the whole collection is being rapidly carried through the press. It is understood that though this work is in the first instance intended for distribution in the way of presents among her personal friends, foreign sovereigns, and others who have claims upon her Majesty and the royal plan, a special edition will afterward be published for the use of amateurs and Raphael collectors.

—General McClernand's antipathy to Grant is explained by the circumstance that in the camp before Vicksburg a number of the Generals were amusing themselves by guessing the ages of one and another of the officers. General McClernand's age being mentioned, one guessed that he was fifty years of age. "Oh! no," said Grant, "such a man as that was never got up in fifty years."

An English View of the American Educational System.

The educational commission by whom Mr. Fraser was appointed to visit the United States and who engaged several other gentlemen to pursue similar investigations in England and on the European continent, has at last returned their report, and the English journals discuss at considerable length the important recommendations it contains. Summing up their views of Mr. Fraser's interesting statements, this central body of commissioners give the following as their estimate of the American system:

"On the whole, it appears to us that the great merit of those schools is that they provide a battalion for the battle of life and the American political life, without the American energy to inspire them, as we think it may be doubted if it would not, obtain any real success. There appears to be nothing in the whole system more striking than its vitality. There is no arrangement in the system by which the fittest and most vital would not be preserved. Everything like education of the whole. They fall far short of Prussia in completeness and culture, but they seem to have succeeded in impressing every citizen with as much education as is indispensable for the ordinary duties of life, and in opening to him the door for more if he desires it. They show what may be done by calling on the people to educate themselves, and putting all the machinery for the purpose into their own hands."

IMPEACHMENT looks curious to the French who cannot understand it. They and Europe in general, have an impression that the trial of the depository of Executive power is nothing else than revolution and civil war; these people cannot conceive the possibility of a republic continuing to exist through such a crisis. When Lincoln was assassinated it was concluded offhand in Europe that all was up with us, such as it would be if Napoleon III. should meet with a similar catastrophe. It has been a wonder to Europeans ever since, how we ever survived it. But this impeachment, they say, is sure to be fatal. My French friends, says a Paris letter writer, meet me with long faces and a pitying tone of voice, and begin to condole with me on the rapidly approaching destruction of my "grande patrie."

ADVICES from St. Domingo represent that the present situation of affairs in that island is such as to leave very little hope of any change for the better. Property and life are insecure—no one knowing what to-morrow may bring forth; and still the demagogues persist in their nefarious undertakings, it being, however, impossible to reduce the country to any greater distress than is experienced at the present time. Very doleful accounts are received from all parts of the island—the capital not being exempt from any of the troubles besetting the inhabitants of any of the smaller towns or country parishes. How long this is to last no one knows. The country is being ruined, and the events of each day seem to render the chances of a restoration of peace more remote than ever.

THE following is a part of a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Chronicle*: "A day seldom passes now that Senator Wade does not receive letters, without signature, threatening to take his life if he dares to stand up and maintain his just rights. These letters do not all originate in Washington. Some come from Maryland; others from various points in the South. But it may be interesting to the writers, should any ever see this, that all are, without the slightest consideration, committed to the fire."

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

An Important Letter from Jay Cooke.

SIR: I have been frequently asked, of late, by my former agents and the public press for a full and circumstantial explanation of the grounds upon which the promise to pay the interest and principal of the 5-20 loan in gold was based, and the extent to which the faith of the nation was plighted. I consider the agitation of this subject, namely, the payment of our 5-20 bonds in anything but gold, as an unnecessary and injurious attack upon the public credit.

No possible good can come from it. Much injury to the credit, not only of the nation, but the whole business community must ensue from the bare discussion of such a question. It is useless, because unless we are prepared to expand the greenback currency, the Treasury is not in funds to avail of its option if it were right to do so. It is suicidal and foolish to thus damage our credit by attempting to force a construction of the loan laws never contemplated by those who framed them, by those who executed them, nor by those who invested under their provisions.

REMONSTRANCES.

I have not hesitated to remonstrate with Senator Sherman and others who take the "greenback" view of this question, and now I call upon you and all the press of the land of all shades and parties to stand by the right in this matter.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PRESS.

If the several Secretaries of the Treasury, the General Agent, and the Sub-Agents are responsible for a "gross deception" of the people, you, gentlemen of the press, are equally responsible; for, without your noble and untiring efforts, the public would never have responded with such an outpouring of means. You disseminated, in thousands of editorials, the statement that the funded debt, the 5-20 and other loans, were principal and interest, payable in coin. You did it honestly, and so did I.

POINTS OF LAW.

In a recent letter to Senator Sherman I argued as follows: That it should be considered a legal fact that the 5-20s are payable, principal and interest, in gold.

Because, Nothing is said to the contrary in the law creating the loan.

Because, The customs of all other nations, as well as our own, has always been to pay a funded debt in coin only.

Because, The debate at the time the loan law was passed revealed distinctly the mind of Congress. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the distinguished Thaddeus Stevens, at the time the bill was pending, that the bonds were, principal and interest, payable in gold.

Because, A provision was inserted in the bill for a sinking fund, in coin, to be annually applied to the purchased or payment of the bonds.

Because, The Secretaries of the Treasury have all uniformly declared that the bonds would be paid in gold.

Because, The bonds were sold to the people by the authorized agent of the Government on the strength and contract of this declaration.

Because, This interpretation of the law was accepted by the whole country. Congress, including Senator Sherman, stood by while the Treasury Department was thus, year after year, promising to pay principal and interest in gold, without giving a single note of warning of any intention to repudiate the contract in after years.

Because, When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to the retarding and sad injury of the negotiation of the loan then going on, rose in his seat, during one of the darkest periods of the war, and proposed his individual motion, that thereafter the principal and interest of the loan should be paid in legal tender currency, his motion was speedily and promptly suppressed, but not until it had done great damage to the public credit. The indications unmistakably showing that upon any other than a gold basis it would be impossible to sell bonds.

Because, It is a fixed and settled legal, as well as moral, principle that the principal is bound by all acts of a recognized agent, and legal gentlemen and bankers may as well argue to the winds as attempt to tell the loyal people of this nation who furnished the money in exchange for these bonds that Congress is not bound by the promises of its agents. If a clerk or agent, year after year, transacts business openly to the satisfaction of his principal, making sales, purchases, and contracts in the name of that principal, while he looks on approvingly, and sanctions, in the main, the agent's acts, why, they are of course not only morally but legally binding upon the principal, although the clerk or agent may never have had written or even verbal authority to show that his principal is bound by his acts. Such is the case in the regular course of clerkship or agency.

SCHEMES OF REPUDIATION.

I thing I have written enough to satisfy the bondholders that there are reasons, and good ones too, why they need not fear the success of any plan to defraud them of their just rights. I think, however, that I may say further that any man, or any party, advocating such a shallow and dishonest scheme of repudiation as will be the payment of the 5-20 loan in greenbacks, will find himself entirely unsupported by the mass of the people, including not only the intelligent educated men of all professions, occupations and parties, but the great mass of honest yeoman—the tillers of the soil. They have, during the years of the late terrible war, maintained the honor and integrity of the nation, cannot possibly now consent to tarnish their fair fame, or to lower our standard of honorable financial credit, or to make this nation an example of bad faith before the would.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S OPINION.

As I have above referred to Senator Sherman's position in this controversy, I deem it just to that distinguished gentlemen, whose position and record during the war have been the subject of universal admiration, to say that while he honestly believes the law, strictly interpreted, gives the Government the right to pay the bonds in greenbacks at the maturity of the five-year option, yet in a recent letter he declares that he would not, by any option on his legal question, I do not wish to raise it, nor did I. It is forced upon us; and I would gladly aid, strained as our resources are, by an exchange of new bonds, or by the purchase in open market, at current rates of gold, or would deciding a question that in the midst of just men, whichever way decided, would affect the public credit."

FURTHER.

By way of illustration—suppose a man having $2,000, gold, sold it during the war for a premium of 50 per cent., realizing $3,000 in legal tenders. This he invested in 5-20's. Now, under the operation of the Secretary of the Treasury's plan, he can get but up to $500 per cent. premium. He takes his greenbacks—$3,000—for his bonds and reinvests in gold, but finds, instead of his original $2,000, which he honestly risked on the fate of his country, he now has but $1,500, which would be a fair estimate of the result to this bondholder, no one can doubt who has read the history of all irredeemable and excessive issues of promissory paper. If the country is to do at all possible or just and proper, strict justice would require that an account should be taken from each subscriber of the premium on gold when he paid for the bonds, and for the interest on bonds, and then he should be permitted to purchase from the public treasury an amount equal to the original sum in hand, as the proceeds of his bonds at this date. Have the advocates of the "greenback" plan fairly reflected on the wide-spread ruin that would follow the success of their efforts—ruin to vested interests; to widows, orphans, the poor, the unprotected all over the land?

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

It is common for public speakers who advocate the violation of the nation's faith by insisting on local taxation of bonds, their payment in greenbacks, etc., to designate the bondholders as "rich," as "privileged," etc., and also to stir up the West against the East, because of the presumption that the East holds an undue proportion of the public debt. All this is mere demagogism and willful perversion of truth. With the exception of banks and savings institutions, there are not many large holders of the bonds. The people at large hold them, not the capitalists.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS.

Out of the three million subscribers to our various public loans, over nine-tenths are of the class called the people. The West took $320,000,000 of the $830,000,000 7 30 loans, and, I doubt not, holds a large portion of it now, and this is as large a proportion as could be expected from a new and enterprising region, where money always commands higher rates than at the seaboard. Ohio alone took over $90,000,000 and Illinois over $70,000,000. The West was also a large taker of the 5-20 and other loans. The bonds thus distributed, for I have taken the trouble to analyze each day's subscriptions with the above result.

Again, how can the bondholders be considered a privileged class? During the entire sale of the bonds, they were offered freely, at par, to any one. Even the owner of but $50 was not excluded, but hundreds of thousands of these small investors came forward in all parts of the land and were gladly received. The small premium to which our bonds have advanced is no impediment in the way of any who really wish to obtain them, and even now the daily demand from this class of investors is far greater than for other class.

What becomes, then, of the assertion that the man who holds government bonds is a privileged person? Cannot any man who has a horse, a cow, a town lot, a few tons bushels of corn or wheat, or any article of exchangeable value, or even his labor, obtain these bonds by simply parting with these goods, produce, property, or labor, and with the proceeds thereof purchase an interest in the public funds? If he groans under the

Weekly Commercial.

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

A dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creeps its o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim!
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he.
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings
To his friend, the huge oak tree!
And slightly he traileth along the ground,
And he leaves he gently waves,
And he joyously twines and hugs around
The rich moss of dead men's graves.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade,
From its vale and hearty green.
Then here's the old plant in its stanch old days
Shall falter upon the past;
For the world's firm breast the old plant can raise
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

THE MORMONS

History of the Organization.

Joseph Smith, son of the original Joseph, the leader of the Mormon church in Illinois, has contributed to the Chicago *Evening Journal* a historical statement of the organization and experiences of the "Church of Latter Day Saints."

The organization of the church was effected on the 6th of April, 1830, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery preaching from the "common version of the Bible," and presenting with it, as of divine origin, the Book of Mormon, which is purported to be a history of the early settlers of the country, who came, at different periods of time, from the far East, one party coming over soon after the dispersion upon the plains of Shinar, and two others from Jerusalem, about six hundred years before Christ. These ultimately fell into unbelief, creating war among themselves, eventuating in extinction. This history was kept as a national archive, according to their custom, on plates of brass, which plates were confided from generation to generation to persons properly chosen, whose duty it was to inscribe the common history of their people upon them, and when completed were handed down to one Moroni, the last surviving prophet, who, seeing the utter extinction of his people, records the fact and hides the plates considered of their being found and published abroad among a people who should inhabit this land.

The preaching of Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery was followed by that of others, who united with them from time to time, until quite a large number of converts existed, when, to keep the faith, when a gathering was effected at Kirtland, Ohio. From this place the work of proselyting went on. The building of a temple was completed about the year 1835, at the same time that a settlement was being made in Missouri.

In 1837, owing partly to bad financial operations, partly to defection in the church, and partly through strong intolerant persecutions, the colony at Kirtland was broken up. A settlement already begun in Jackson county, Mo., was, owing to increase of number, exercising considerable political power. Whether used solely for worship, (it matters not now,) this power existing gave rise to jealousy. This resulted in mutual acts of an offensive and defensive character, which resulted in bringing down upon the church, then some fifteen or sixteen thousand strong in the State of Missouri, the strong arm of force. The leaders were arrested and cast into jail, from which they were released, or escaped, after various terms of confinement, and the whole body of people, with scarcely an exception, were driven from the State in the beginning of the winter of 1838. The persecution to which they had been subjected had aroused many friends in the adjoining State of Illinois, and, crossing the Mississippi, they scattered to and fro, until a town site was chosen at Commerce, Hancock county, Ill., just at the head of the lower or Des Moines rapids. Here the city of Nauvoo was laid out, and became the centre of the church organization. From 1839 to June 27, 1844, the church continued to proselyte with marvelous success. The church had increased from a membership of six to nearly 150,000. Then the strong arm of violence driven them from their homes. Twice had they sought new locations. All the time had they kept up their ministerial labors, and the doctrines which it believed were being taught in very many of the countries of the earth.

In June, 1844, Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, his brother, were killed by a mob, while being held in jail awaiting trial for some offence charged against them. There was at that time, in the city of Nauvoo, and the county of Hancock, a large population adhering to the faith, which rapidly increased, until, in the fall of 1845, just prior to the last acts of violence which drove them from the State, it was estimated at twenty five thousand.

Subsequent to the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Brigham Young became the leader of that part of the church which sought to escape from the region where so much had been endured by them; and, under his leadership, complaints waxed stronger and stronger, until in the summer and fall of 1846 open violence was again triumphant, and the State of Illinois was forcibly rid of the Saints.

In 1846 and 1847, when Brigham Young and whom he followed halted, was on the Missouri river, where they remained during the winter, a large number refused to go, and scattered into various regions of country. This division did not occur in the separation of an organized body of disaffected men, but took place by the dropping off of individuals and families, by twos, threes and dozens, and has continued up to the present time. Different individuals attempted, from time to time, to organize and hold these disaffected into one body, having in view, as claimed by them, a reclaiming of those gone into apostacy (meaning those led into polygamy), and the gathering together of those remaining in the faith to which they had originally belonged. Into no after another of these organizations failed, the reasons for which it is not necessary to state. Suffice it to say, that in 1852 none existed bearing even a fair semblance, in tenets and practice, to the original body.

In 1852 a movement was begun in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois among the fragmentary remnants of these several organizations, together with many who had never held affinity with either, but who were anxious for organization upon the original basis, which movement resulted in the assembling together at Amboy, Lee county, Ill., in April, 1853, a small number of these scattered people for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The writer then became identified with the movement, and the organization was effected in accordance with the faith, when a gathering was effected at Kirtland, Ohio. From this place the work of proselyting went on. The building of a temple was completed about the year 1835, at the same time that a settlement was being made in Missouri.

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In June, 1844, Joseph Smith

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HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The doctrine has been propounded, that a despotism may sometimes be a highly virtuous, and even religious government; while a democracy must inevitably be a vicious, if not an irreligious one. A very short process of reasoning is deemed sufficient by those who entertain this notion, to make it seem plausible. It is possible, they say, that a despot may be a virtuous, or even a pious man—and as he is the Government, and as actions derive their moral character from the motives of the agent, his administrative proceedings will be virtuous, or even religious. They add that history makes us acquainted with several governments of this exalted character. On the other hand, they allege the improbability, or even the impossibility that a majority of a nation—and much more a whole nation—will ever consist of truly virtuous or religious people. History and theology combine to attest the certainty that a large proportion of any nation must be depraved, and therefore swayed by low considerations, and consequently that a government resting on the consent of the governed, animated by their spirit, and expressing the will and performing the acts of the majority, must be depraved, and even directly vicious, when adequate motives are presented to make it so.

We state the theory that each reader may take it for what it is worth. Conceding the probable depravity of the majority in the sense that the governing number in any Democracy, are not likely, before the establishment of the millenium at least, to be influenced in their political conduct by lofty moral views, we still do not accept the assumed consequence. Whether depraved or not, we believe that a nation by its majority is fully capable of expedient and right governmental action. In the case of an individual the motive of his acts is of the greatest importance, when looked at from a religious or spiritual point of view. In the motive often lies the difference between virtue and vice, approval and condemnation. This discrimination however is the domain of the moralist and the theologian. Of course all ought to desire to see every one actuated by high and pure motives. But we believe that a truly intelligent and thoughtful people, though predominantly selfish in their principles, will govern themselves as a nation in a manner to command the respect even of those individuals whose life is conformed to the highest ideal of virtue, or religion. No doubt there are actions obligatory on men, which incentives originating in self will never prompt them to perform. But with these government is not concerned. A thoughtful and intelligent self-love affords motives numerous enough and powerful enough to suggest and stimulate to the performance of all the duties which pertain to the citizen of a republic. As VAUVENARGUES says: "The utility of virtue is so manifest that the wicked practice it from interest." He means the wise wicked, and that, as COLERIDGE says, a knave is a fool in *circumbendibus*. The old English proverb says, "Honesty is the best policy." The man who maintains his integrity only through the force of this motive, is certainly not a brilliant example of high morality. But the man truly wise as to this world and the means of permanent success in its concerns, will be honest for this reason, if for no other. For the same reason, the citizen who understands clearly the meaning of this saying in its individual application will surely see its application on a larger scale, and influenced by it, will endeavor to maintain the public credit. He knows that the man who is not believed to be honest is infamous; that the man whose honesty is doubted is regarded with distrust, and is placed at a great disadvantage in his business career. He is left entirely to himself amidst opportunities which, by the help of others, would make him prosperous. He knows that reputation for integrity is capital, and that the want of it is poverty of the most hopeless kind.

All this is so obviously and strictly applicable to a nation that no intelligent citizen can fail to extend and apply it, when his thoughts are turned to the subject. Never before in the history of the world were the great enlightened nations so close together and so dependent upon one another as at present. The play and interaction of sympathy and interest among them is almost instantaneous, and is entirely constant. Besides pecuniary, or commercial injuries likely to flow from an act disparaging to our national reputation, one thing much to be dreaded, must occur to every man of reflection. By the denunciations and satirical comments of the foreign press and by the slights inflicted on Americans abroad, it is quite certain that a degree of irritation and vexation would be excited among us, which might result ultimately in war. To those who remember the past this suggestion will seem neither absurd nor far-fetched. Something else would doubtless seem the occasion of the conflict, but wounded vanity might easily be the real cause of quarrel. Such a disaster in the future, would only be one of many things to prove, that for nations as for individuals, honesty is the best policy, and that we had forgotten it in failing to meet our deliberately assumed pecuniary engagements.

While Americans are, or at least were sensitive to English opinion of them, they do not attach as much importance as they ought to do to their reputation among the people of the continent of Europe. This is greatly to be regretted, as they in judging us are much more influenced by a candid survey of facts, and much less influenced by prejudice than the English. It so happened, as the *Nation* newspaper remarked the other day, that the financial condition of Italy is at present very like our own. A fearful debt—much of it incurred in defense of their national honor—weighs upon the Italians as upon us. The striking difference is, that they are much lessable than we to bear their terribly oppressive burden. Well, some journals recently started the report that "Government intended to tax the Government coupons," just what some of our financiers propose to do with ours. To this the Minister of Finance replied that nothing of the kind shall be done as long as he is in the office, at least *without exempting the foreign bondholders.*" Moreover, "the leading men said that *the mere discussion of such a point was a disgrace to the country*, and the members left the Chamber in great numbers, so that there was no quorum."

Comment is surely quite superfluous. The citizen of this great Republic incapable of feeling the incentive of such an example, or undeterred by the warning of prospective condemnation conveyed by so decisive a judgment, must be very ignorant of the best interests of his country. He doesn't know that honesty is the best policy for nations as well as for single persons.

THE RAILWAY DESPOT.

A good many people in a good many places, who awhile ago were very loud in their praises of Mr. VANDERBILT, and rejoiced to hail him as the Railway King whose touch had a magical effect in producing dividends, begin to sing another tune now. They perceive that vast power in his hands is about the same as in the hands of anybody else—that with him there is just the same tendency to monopoly, avarice and abuse, and that he is as liable as any other man to ride rough-shod over people whenever he can. His attempt to gain possession of competing roads between the seaboard and the West, is something in which a large part of the country has an interest; and it is not to be disguised that public sympathy is strongly with Mr. DREW, so far as the quarrel between him and VANDERBILT affects this point. And the would-be great monopolist appears to encounter new difficulties daily. It was his luck at the outset to get the ill-will of nearly everybody living near or having anything to do with the New York Central; but probably the worst thing for him that has happened is the strike of the operatives of that company. As a flank movement, it is likely to prove a fortunate diversion in favor of DREW. The Legislature of New York also have stepped in to plague the would-be despot; and altogether he is likely for once to fall short of his aspirations. Were Mr. VANDERBILT fighting a battle not exclusively for the benefit of monopoly, and did he not aim at despotism in railway management, the sympathy which at first was with him would have been continued. As it is, much of it has been transferred to his opponent.

BLACK AND JOHNSON.

The rumors which for some days have been afloat and in regard to which there have been public denials, that JEREMIAH BLACK, one of the President's counsel, had assured him that his case was hopeless, and that he had advised him to resign, were confirmed yesterday by the sudden withdrawal of Mr. BLACK from the case. Something like a quarrel is said to have taken place between the President and his lawyer; and altogether the old saying about rats leaving a sinking ship appears to have had a distinguished illustration in this phase of the impeachment case.

No doubt the advice of Mr. BLACK was sound and sincere, and by following it the President would consult his own interest. It was doubtless based on a deliberate survey of the field, and given as a lawyer gives his opinion to a client who ought to know what he may expect, in the natural course of events, if he proceeds to trial. Sometimes a criminal secures an abatement of his sentence by confessing and throwing himself on the mercy of the court, and Mr. JOHNSON by resigning might prevent the loss of citizenship as the result of conviction, and secure for himself whatever there is now in men's minds to his advantage, but which the trial may destroy. Mr. BLACK has a high reputation for astuteness as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, not as a politician, he advises the President. But he has a man for client very peculiar and never yet known to receive advice whenever it conflicted with the bent of his own strong will. And we will just here say, that it is this that has led Mr. JOHNSON into his trouble, and rushed him headlong to the ruin from which Mr. BLACK assures him there can be no escape. It will surprise no one that Mr. BLACK's advice is disregarded. Nothing would surprise the country so much as the adoption by Mr. JOHNSON of the course advised by his counsel, and we are not quite sure that it would not do something to modify the feeling which the great body of the American people hold towards the fallen President. It is evident that Mr. BLACK perceives it is the only chance which Mr. JOHNSON has for breaking even just a trifle a fall which at best will be disastrous enough for the President. We can perceive no other motive for advising his resignation; for certainly no political advantage can be expected to the party of Mr. BLACK, or disadvantage to the Republican party, by such a termination of the impeachment case. It is scarcely probable, however, that the distinguished counsel expected that his distinguished client would act as he was advised; for BLACK knows JOHNSON as well as one man ever knew another. He knows how hot-headed he is, and how prone he is to take counsel of his passions and rush headlong in the wrong course. As an explanation of the quarrel which is said to have taken place, it is quite probable that the President is able to say, and has said, that he has been brought to where he now stands, as much as anything by the advice of JEREMIAH BLACK himself. Such a thing is not at all improbable, and it is not difficult to imagine the smart which the President feels, with ruin staring him in the face as the result of Mr. BLACK's advice as a politician—ruin from which Mr. BLACK as his legal adviser assures him there is no escape—absolutely nothing but resigning his high office. Such a step Mr. JOHNSON doubtless regards as something like suicide—and he knows that with the criminal; suicide is confession.

THE IMPERIAL JUGGLER.

To very many people there is a sort of charm in mystery. So fond are they of the obscure, that, when their imaginations have once become excited in regard to a subject evidently important and evidently not fully and generally understood, they are apt almost involuntarily to refuse admission to the light which would divest it of its magnificent and impressive, though undefined outlines, and choose rather to enjoy the sublimity of darkness than the consciousness of perfect knowledge. All great impostors have been either clearly or dimly aware of this trait of human nature, and have taken advantage of it. The history of superstition is full of the nefarious successes of veiled prophets, and other charlatans, not directly responsible for a tithe of the falsehoods to which they owed their influence. And some very able men, not exactly impostors, even very far from impostors, have not disdained to use for their own interest this fondness of mankind for the obscure and mysterious.

Perhaps it would not be easy to find a better illustration of this truth than is afforded by the history of the French Emperor. While he was a mere adventurer, a wanderer in many lands, a writer for newspapers and a writer of books, the constructor of wild socialistic theories, and the originator of absurd schemes to effect revolution in the French Government—those who knew him intimately did not regard him as a man of extraordinary talents—and it was a very general impression that he was deficient in common sense. Then he became President of France, and in the course of time the Republican President emerged as Emperor. But even then his success was very generally ascribed to mere fortune, to strange accident, to the peculiar character of the French people, and to the remarkable succession of events by which they were made willing to adopt any resource against their own fierce revolutionary passions, and the fearful anarchy in which they seemed ever ready to be plunged. From those who philosophized on contemporary history, LOUIS NAPOLEON received small credit for high mental endowments, and they often alleged that his head was as weak as his heart was certainly wicked.

Having obtained a quiet seat at the head of the Government, and having begun the work of settlement and organization, he occupied a position which exposed him to the observation of all the world. His words, his every act, his bearing, the expression of his eye, his most insignificant gestures, were subjected to the closest scrutiny of hostile onlookers. Soon the public sentiment concerning him began to undergo a change. It began to be admitted that the Emperor was a very able man. Old acquaintance who had published recollections of his days of obscurity, appeared with fresh reminiscences, in which they claimed in the olden times to have seen his genius and foreseen his greatness. Reviewers, who had long ago passed a contemptuous judgment on his works, revised their criticisms—recanted their disdain—and acknowledged their mistake. There might be—indeed there was difference of opinion as to his home administration. But while many denied that his rule was a blessing to France, few comparatively denied that he governed like a great man. He seemed to have added much to the ancient prestige of his country,—and the vainest Frenchman felt exultant joy in the position she occupied in the face of Europe, with LOUIS NAPOLEON at her head. He was the arbiter of Europe—indeed at one time he appeared almost the arbiter of America, too. His words, his looks, his smile, his frown, even his silence, were watched by diplomatists, the representatives of great empires and republics, with more anxiety than the features of the pedagogue, in GOLDSMITH's "Deserted Village," were watched by his pupils, who were able "to read the day's disasters in his morning face." A twist of his moustache, "a nod of meaning," caused stocks to rise or fall all over Europe.

It may be said that LOUIS NAPOLEON was thus influential because he had France at his back, and that these circumstances illustrate merely her importance in the world. We think not. It seems evident that the Emperor's amazing moral sway and the almost magical power of his personality were, in considerable measure a marvellous histrionic success. An Italian proverb says, that "to get on well in life a man must have somewhat of the fool in him." It should seem that to play the part which LOUIS NAPOLEON has played during the last fifteen years, a man must be somewhat of an impostor. Not a truly great man, he is a brilliant political prestidigitator, a juggler with the apparatus of statesmanship. No doubt he desired permanent results, but he has, in fact produced only transitory effects. He may not be a self-conscious impostor—he probably foolishly expected that his dazzling feats would take their place as abiding elements in the history of France and of Europe. But see how he has overreached himself. His failure on this side of the Atlantic has been absolute, ignominious and patent to all. By his blundering policy in the south of Europe, by playing off and on with the Pope, he united Italy and made it a great power, and then insulted and alienated the Italians. The subjects of VICTOR EMMANUEL, deeply indignant, are merely waiting an opportunity to punish the man who has blessed and injured them. A few years ago there was neither chance nor prospect of a united Germany. The sensitivenss and jealousies of centuries seemed to postpone the consummation indefinitely; and Count BISMARCK, the arrogant aristocrat, the disdainful upholder of hereditary rights, and the uncompromising representative of *Junkerdom*, seemed to lack every quality required to accomplish the union. By practising unwisely and vaingloriously on German fears, by remotely and mysteriously threatening international boundaries, by purposely keeping his designs in obscurity, and yet from time to time disclosing enough of them to cause the worst to be feared, the French Emperor has made the unpopular and even hated BISMARCK of 1850 the most popular man beyond the Rhine; and BISMARCK owes his popularity to his efforts and success in uniting Germany for protection against the apprehended encroachments of France.

Nor is it only abroad that the Emperor's plans and designs have come to naught. In France universal discontent prevails. All Frenchmen know that the ancient glory has, under his rule, departed from their land. They have lost their liberty without the compensation of material prosperity. France knows that through the folly of her ruler, all Europe is armed against her, and that to meet, or prevent the onset, she must submit to such exactions as were never before laid upon her in time of peace. The Emperor must see revolution as one immediate result of his death. Surely in him is strikingly illustrated the difference between wisdom and cunning, between statesmanship and political juggling.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The presentation of Senator WILSON as the favorite of Massachusetts for Vice-President, is said to foreshadow the preference of New England as it will be expressed at Chicago. Should this prove to be the case, the fact will exert no inconsiderable influence on the Convention. A firm stand taken by New England against ignoring location in selecting candidates—that is, against taking both from the West, will not be unheeded. But that she will be united is not yet entirely certain. Nothing short of a united and firm stand will secure for her the nominee for the Vice-Presidency. As yet, we believe, no New England State, except Connecticut, which without the slightest prospect has proposed EX-Governor BUCKINGHAM, and Maine Senator FESSENDEN, has expressed a preference on the Vice-Presidency. Mr. HAMLIN, who is sometimes mentioned, is understood to be more intent on the United States Senatorship; but taking all things into consideration, the chances of obtaining the united support of New England for Mr. WILSON are at least fair. But nothing like concentration, giving a positive outlook to the canvass for the Vice Presidency, can be said to have taken place. Nearly as many candidates have been proposed as States have spoken. In some quarters it appears to be taken for granted that the impeachment of President JOHNSON, and his almost certain removal, have rendered the nomination of Mr. WADE a foregone conclusion. That he has been given a position in the canvass which he did not before have, is entirely certain; but that his nomination is a foregone conclusion, is by no means a fact. Up to the time the Ohio Senator took a start, Mr. COLFAX was making great headway—that is, in case the West should be conceded both President and Vice President, he seemed to stand ahead. That question still remains, and will be determined, we presume, by New England and the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. If they should yield to the West the Vice Presidency, as they most assuredly will the Presidency, whoever they concentrate on, will most probably be nominated. Therefore on their action the Vice Presidency will very much depend. Their strength, given to either WADE or COLFAX, would be decisive. As to the West, we infer that it is not a unit, and the following, taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, is somewhat significant, as indicating the preference of Illinois, whose influence is generally considerable in that section of the Union:

"As Illinois, the Empire State of the West, will present the sole candidate for President, she is not expected to take a very distinguished part in choosing a Vice President. Still, among all the candidates named, we risk nothing in saying that the selection of Colfax would give the Republicans its greatest pleasure.

"If the Eastern States shall unite on a Vice Presidential candidate, the West will cheerfully accept their choice; but of this there is little present probability. New York would prefer Colfax to Curtin, and Pennsylvania would rather have Colfax than Fenton, and so of the other Eastern States. Colfax would be their second choice. Some think the contest will narrow down to Wade and Colfax, in which case it is not difficult to predict the result. If Johnson is removed and Wade succeeds him, it is somewhat doubtful whether he would accept the Vice Presidency, unless it were unanimously tendered and pressed upon him. Looking at the matter in all its bearings, a keen politician would come to the conclusion that the Republican ticket will be Grant and Colfax, a ticket that would command popular approval and organize victory."

SECRETARY McCULLOCH PROTESTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH protests against removing, to a certain extent, the five per cent. internal tax collected from manufacturers, on the ground, in addition to the reduction of revenue that will immediately ensue, that "it will have the effect of reducing the general level of prices throughout the country, *and thus tend to interrupt and lessen our importations.*" He says:

"A considerable portion of the large revenues from customs, received during the last fiscal years, and which are still maintained, are due in no inconsiderable extent to the fact that the high prices in this country have made our market a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions. So great a reduction of polices as will be effected by the contemplated legislation, cannot, I repeat, but have a tendency to reduce importations, and, consequently, to impair the revenues from customs."

The wisdom of the Financial Secretary whose policy is to obtain his revenue by stimulating foreign instead of domestic manufactures, and by high prices, may fairly be questioned. The tendency of the measure to which he so strenuously objects will be to increase our manufactures and give employment to labor now either idle or precariously employed—two things necessary to prosperity and thrift, and the condition essential to revenue, the easy carrying of our debt and the certainty of its payment. The Secretary prefers to depend for revenue on making our market "a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions," and not on the policy of securing our market to our own capital, skill and industry. It will be difficult to convince the understanding of our people that it is sound policy to buy those things abroad which we can produce at home, and give to foreign capital the profits and foreign labor the employment, whereby only the National wealth can be increased and the condition of our population elevated. It will hardly be disputed that the monopoly of our markets would be the Nation's greatest welfare. The condition of a nation whereby capital is constantly employed and labor is in demand at good pay, is the one that robs a great debt of its terrors and causes taxes to be cheerfully borne; and it is entirely inconsistent with the Secretary's idea of realizing our revenue by making "our market a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions." Such a policy as that contemplates the partial if not total prostration of our manufactures, the unstable employment of our capital and labor, and a condition generally quite opposite to thrift and prosperity.

EUROPE ARMING.

One of the most famous of LOUIS NAPOLEON's utterances is the declaration in which he indicated not only that he was in favor of a pacific policy, but that peace was to be the very foundation and essential element of his rule. "The Empire—it is peace." In our paper of yesterday, we endeavored to show how completely he had practically nullified the proper effect of any such principle, by his affectation of mystery and by the duplicity of his course. M. LOUIS BLANC, a Frenchman of extraordinary talents and political knowledge, long prominent in his country's public affairs, and now resident in London, is perhaps as highly qualified as any other living man, to observe correctly and come to wise conclusions in regard to contemporary history. In LIPPINCOTT's Magazine for April, he gives a most interesting survey of the general condition of political affairs in Europe. So far from being an admirer of the French Emperor, he is liable, from prejudice against him, to become unfair when reviewing his acts. It is however, remarkable how nearly the anticipations of this writer formerly expressed concerning LOUIS NAPOLEON's reign, have been verified by the course of time. But at present we are interested mainly in the facts stated in his article, with regard to the preparations made and making by the great European powers, to take an effective part in the gigantic war on the old continent, now expected with confidence by the shrewdest observers, as the result of the French Emperor's policy.

By the provisions of the new army bill, 1,200,000 drilled soldiers are placed at the disposal of the Emperor. The artillery branch of the service has been carried to its utmost perfection. Twenty thousand horses have been procured from Hungary for its use. The fortresses have been placed in a state of the greatest efficiency. CHASSEPOT rifles are being manufactured in vast numbers; and intimation has been given that 2,588,800 powder-boxes will soon be required. Arrangements have been made at Toulon to embark 40,000 men. In Germany also an equal activity is displayed in the same direction. Prussia is energetically engaged in increasing her belligerent efficiency. She is said also to be sending needle guns and officers of instruction to St. Petersburg. Russia has adopted the KARL breech-loader, "a weapon the accuracy of which is not impaired by 30,000 shots." In Austria also military preparations on a vast scale are being carried on, and there are satisfactory indications that she will be enthusiastically backed by Hungary in any war she may undertake. It is reported that "Italy is in possession of a new rifle which is capable of being fired at the rate of fifty shots a minute." She is described as "boiling with rage" and eager for an opportunity to punish the French.

England also is represented as dissatisfied with her martial equipment and means of war, whether for aggression or defense. In view of her wealth and population she is humbled by a comparison with the warlike capabilities and achievements of Prussia. In anticipation of threatening danger, even JOHN STUART MILL, in the last session of Parliament, called upon England "boldly to disown the Declaration of Paris of 1866, respecting the right of seizing enemies' goods in neutral vessels." In case of war England must depend mainly on her navy, and by renouncing this right, she had sacrificed her strongest arm, her most effective means of weakening and humbling the great military nations.

In the presence of this general and energetic preparation for hostilities LOUIS BLANC evidently thinks that the pacific declarations put forth by Cabinets and by individual statesman, ought to go for little or nothing. Without claiming prophetic powers, or even any extraordinary political foresight, we are safe in saying that whatever is to take place will take place, and that whoever lives long enough will see it.

The Free Railroad Law as it came out of the Committee of Conference, and as it has been agreed to by the House, restricts the power to borrow money by companies to double the paid up stock. We ask the Legislature, with such a restriction, how many miles of the Central would have been built? There is not a railroad man in the Legislature but knows that without further legislation the law will be inoperative to build and equip roads. The restriction is contrary to what experience has shown to be necessary and wise. What has been uniformly granted corporations heretofore, is denied to future ones. We hear it remarked that corporations can procure the enlargement of their borrowing power, and that in this way this defect in the law will be remedied in each case as it arises. Why deliberately enact the defect, appears to us to be the question requiring an answer.

How practical railroad men can pretend that this is a genuine Free Law, we cannot understand; and lookers-on are compelled to conclude that this time, as usual, men's judgments have been swayed by some mysterious influence whereby a stone is mistaken for bread. We suppose that the bill in the restricted shape will become a law. It will not satisfy the people, simply because under it they cannot build the roads they want. Perhaps it is better to take it than have nothing. But let not those who have doled out this paltry substitute for a liberal Free Railroad Law delude themselves into the belief that the people do not know the difference between it and a genuine law, or that they are going to be satisfied with it. It is a notorious fact that the managers of the Pennsylvania Road have chiefly had to do with the passage of the law; therefore what the people must hereafter do in selecting representatives is to inquire more closely into their character and weigh carefully the probabilities of their betraying their constituents. The Senate has been the slaughter house this time, but thus far the ayes and nays, and the proceedings have been securely kept from the public. By an understanding all round at Harrisburg, there is little known who voted for or against the bogus bill which was substituted for the genuine one. If the "Record" ever does appear with the proceedings we promise that the people shall know how Senators voted.

The defeat of the proposition of Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, to reduce the tariff on importations ten per cent., as an amendment to the bill exempting our manufacturers from the five per cent. tax, is important. The vote stood twelve for and thirty-two against, and it may be accepted as proof that the United States Senate is not yet prepared to go very far in support of the free trade doctrine in the interest of which Mr. GRIMES's proposition was made. Its adoption would have completely neutralized the tax exemption so far as American manufacturers are concerned, and amounted to a measure for the benefit of foreign manufacturers. The action of the Senate on this proposition is one of many indications of the growth of the conviction that revenue can be obtained only by stimulating home industry, and by giving it the first chance in our own markets.

A WHILE ago the Cincinnati *Commercial* undertook to prove that Mr. CHASE was as "conservative as the best of them," and not the radical he had been taken for. That was looked upon as something quite astonishing, but it was nothing to the coquetting which has been for some time going on between certain Democratic leaders and the Chief Justice—and pity it is that it is the Chief Justice. If it should happen that he is made to suffer some injustice he cannot well complain, because it will come naturally from the fact that our people are not disposed to be over patient with the Chief Justice who voluntarily descends to the caucus, there to play the dirty politician to further his aspirations for the Presidency. At the present moment, more than ever, Mr. CHASE owes it to himself and his position to take himself out of the circle where his name is freely associated with schemes and bargains which would be questionable enough in the mere party leader. It has seldom happened that a public man has betrayed so much anxiety for the Presidency as Mr. CHASE. It is the first time that a Chief Justice has schemed for the nomination, and every right minded man will hope it will be the last.

The contested election cases in Philadelphia are now being argued before the Court of Common Pleas. The evidence in the cases, which is very voluminous, shows in a large number of election divisions a studied effort to perpetrate frauds, and the means of doing so were multifarious. Forty-four false impersonations, that is votes cast in the names of others, were proved to have taken place in one ward; it was proved that more than one man had voted on the same name, and that the votes of reputed thieves whose names were not on the registry list, were received without question; it was proved that in the eighth division of the Fourth ward two hundred and thirty-eight persons voted whose names were not on the list, and whose right to vote when questioned was admitted without calling for proof. But it would take too much time and space to enumerate instances of fraud, which were so numerous as to leave no room to doubt the right of the Republican contestants to the offices. The question, however, to be decided is not so much one of personal interest, as the purity of the ballot-box and the protection of legal and qualified voters.

One would think that the most desirable office in the creation of the Legislature and gift of the Governor is that of Notary Public. A few weeks ago a batch of Notaries, nearly a dozen in number, was created, of which Allegheny county received some half dozen, and the appointments were duly made. On Tuesday last an act was introduced in the House of Representatives for a Notary for Lebanon county, whereupon amendments were offered providing for two Notaries for Greene county, *one more* for Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, and one for Venango. There are now nearly if not quite forty Notaries Public in Allegheny county with sufficient business probably to remunerate a half dozen, and what object is to be served in creating so many more is past comprehension if it be not a morbid desire to hold an office even should it not pay.

The Republican conventions of three States, to wit: Michigan, Vermont and New Jersey, held conventions this week and selected delegates to the Chicago Convention. All of them proclaimed for GRANT without any opposition. On the Vice Presidency, the State first named declared for COLFAX and the other two made no expression. The New Jersey resolution on this subject is as follows:

Resolved, That, warned by the sad experience of the past and present, we ask that the candidate for the Vice Presidency be a man of unblemished character, of acceptable and tried devotion to the principles we cherish, and of eminent ability; and that, other things being equal, his residence and such personal popularity as would strengthen the ticket, should be selected, without any regard to locality.

The friends of Mr. COLFAX intimate that the resolution points to him as the choice of the State.

The Democracy appear to have been thrown into great confusion on the Presidential question. While their Washington organ has proclaimed for CHASE, the *World* has brought forward Admiral FARRAGUT. Strange as it may appear to some, the CHASE idea has already made considerable progress with the leaders, and we shall wait with interest to see what reception the *World's* proposition has. Perhaps not the least singular fact connected with it is the pronounced Radicalism of the Admiral, to say nothing of his fast friendship for Gen. GRANT. This may make no difference with the *World*, but perhaps there are those in the party who will be inclined to regard it as rather objectionable.

The line of the President's defense, it is said, will be the submission of a demurrer taking the ground that the matters charged against him are frivolous, and that if true would not warrant impeachment. It will next be contended that the Senate is not a constitutional court, certain States being unrepresented; and it will be contended furthermore that certain members having expressed an opinion are not constitutionally qualified to act as judges. It is said in Democratic quarters that Mr. STANBERY tells the President that he will not be convicted, and that he bases his opinion chiefly on the belief that opposition to Mr. WADE will clear him.

The Boston *Post's* correspondent says it is understood that all the Justices of the Supreme Court, except Justices SWAYNE and MILLER, including Chief Justice CHASE, are prepared to decide against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws—which is in corroboration of our statement of a few days since. The decision is said to be made up, but whether, in view of the law just passed by Congress, it will be announced, is a question.

One day last week quite an excitement was occasioned in the National Capital, by the discovery of two bottles, labeled nitro-glycerine, which were found in a passage way near the refectory. A large crowd gathered round the explosives, but no one could muster courage enough to touch either of the bottles, until a newspaper correspondent came along, and learning what the scare was about, offered to bet five dollars that it was whisky instead of glycerine. He immediately picked up the bottles, drew the cork out of one, put the neck to his mouth, and after tasting, swore that he'd like to be exploded with such glycerine as that every day. The crowd immediately dispersed, but the correspondent insisted on his rewarding his intrepidity by keeping the two bottles of Bourbon County glycerine.

C. C. BURR, who stumped New Hampshire, and is to stump Connecticut for the Democracy, talks in this wise in the *Old Guard*: "A hundred men of the pluck and patriotism of Wilkes Booth, at the start of these terrible despotisms, would have saved our country. The moment any man begins to play the despot, he forfeits his right to life. Just as many days as these infamous tyrants (Grant, Sherman, Schofield and the Radical members of Congress,) have lived since they began their despotism, have they lived too long." When the Burr Democracy come into power the first thing they will do will be to erect a monument to Booth. It should be borne in mind that this Burr is one of the most acceptable stump speakers the party sends out, and, like Brick Pomeroy's paper, he appears to be in extensive demand.

The Councils of Philadelphia on Thursday refused to pass an ordinance providing for the payment of interest on the purchase money of League Island, which has been accepted by the Government for a naval station. The interest was paid the first year without objection, and if it is not paid when due this year, the purchase may fall through. It is stated that property has been much increased in value in the Southern portion of the city, since the League Island navy yard project was started.

The Chicago *Journal* very aptly suggests that if Mr. Dickens does not visit that city, it is fair to presume that the coarse manners of some members of the press have had more to do with it than anything else. We are no special admirers of Mr. Dickens personally, says the *Journal*, but we protest against our city being degraded by wanton attacks upon distinguished strangers, toward whom, if we cannot be courteous, we need not be ungentlemanly.

The citizens of Bedford county are happy in the possession of an honest steward of their Poor House, one who calls things by their proper name. The steward recently reported a whisky bill in his annual report, which greatly astonished the people, for the reason that heretofore whisky used to be reported under the head of beef, and they could never tell which was the whisky and which the beef bill. Now they know which is which, and they are happy.

A Republican County Convention in Illinois has resolved "that we do not desire a President whose mouth, like the Mississippi river, is always open."

STATE NEWS.

Orange Noble, Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of Erie by a large majority.

The city of Reading is to have a new City Hall, corner of Fifth and Franklin streets, the plan of which has already been agreed upon.

In less than three months, one stable in New Castle sold two hundred and eighty-eight horses, for the aggregate sum of $48,300. All the horses were raised in Lawrence county.

The Republicans of Juniata county, by a majority of 372, have decided in favor of adopting the Crawford county system in nominating candidates for office.

The new bridge of the Reading and Wilmington railroad, which crosses the Schuylkill canal and river at Birdsboro, has been commenced. The bridge and trestle work will be almost a half mile long.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, gets fifty thousand dollars out of the centenary collection of Philadelphia M. E. Conference.

A model home for apprentices, young mechanics and clerks, has been established in Philadelphia, and promises to be a success. The accommodations are limited at present, but it is intended to increase them as may be necessary, and to furnish boys and young men with wholesome living at the lowest possible prices, and at the same time surround them with the means of innocent amusement and recreation.

The farmers of the southern part of Lancaster county and that part of Chester ajacent, have organized a club, and fairs for the sale of live stock have been held with great success. A regular club room is provided, in which the members meet and discuss subjects of practical importance to farmers. These meetings says the Oxford *Press* are well attended, and considerable interest is manifested in the proceedings by the farmers present. The next fair will be held on the 25th inst., when a large attendance is anticipated.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the present borough of Franklin into a city of three wards, with a Mayor and eight Councilmen for its city authorities.

Mr. Christian Shenk, of Lancaster, has purchased the claim of Peter Doxtetter, the alleged heir and descendant of the Conestoga Indians, to a tract of land fourteen miles in length and six in breadth, on the Connsloga river, in Lancaster county.

Colliers in the vicinity of Ashland, Schuylkill county, are resuming operations.

A company has been organized to commence mining in a short time in Douglas township, Montgomery county.

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, a thriving and prosperous village, is evidently also a lively place. But one death has been reported there since October.

Mr. G. Mortimer, the business manager of the Black Crook Company, who were performing in Erie last week, absconded on Saturday night, leaving the company's bills unpaid, and carrying off $300 or $400. The performers were left destitute.

The *State Guard* of Wednesday says: One of the Representatives in the Legislature yesterday complained that his desk had been opened and a Purdon's Digest stolen therefrom, another complained that a Purdon's Digest and a gold pen had been stolen from his desk, and a third complained that his overcoat had been stolen from the coat room.

The Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia are actively preparing for the coming political campaign. The ranks of Company A were nearly filled to the maximum number on Wednesday evening, and Company F's roll was well filled the same evening. In the course of a month it is expected the organization will number fully fifteen hundred.

Mrs. Francis H. Flaharty, aged forty-four years, while attending to her domestic duties, was seized with paralysis at her husband's residence in Gettysburg, on the 13th inst., and shortly afterwards expired.

Mr. Leonard S. Holman, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, died very suddenly on Sunday night of disease of the heart. He ceased was about forty-nine years of age and was well and favorably known.

The *American Standard*, published at Union-town, is now in its forty-first year, is the Republican organ of Fayette county, and claims to have six times the circulation of any other Republican paper in the county. The *Standard* made its appearance in an enlarged and improved, and is in every respect an interesting and instructive weekly journal.

The revenue officers of the Ninth District on Monday evening seized twenty barrels of contraband whisky at a grist mill, near Marietta, Lancaster county.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston *Post* says: "It has for some time been no secret that Mr. John Bigelow, during his residence in Paris, discovered the original autograph copy of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. Mr. Bigelow has since superintended the publication of this interesting relic, now in press at Philadelphia, and from his preface it appears that it differs from the accepted version, which was published by Franklin's grandson, in many particulars. The copy which was furnished to the printers was an unfinished draught, and besides adding eight pages to the narrative as it stood when that copy was made, Franklin made many changes in the text, no less than twelve hundred in number. Thus it will be seen that the autobiography as it is now to appear, from the author's own manuscript, has almost the interest of a new work. The last eight pages, which are entirely new to the public, treat of the visit made by Dr. Franklin from 1757 to 1762, as agent for the colony of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent to an act taking the property estate of, in common with other property in the province.

—The *American Presbyterian* says Horace Bushnell is blind and walks on crutches.

—A large number of leading citizens of New York propose erecting a life-size statue of Commodore Vanderbilt at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad in that city.

—Mr. Adams did not attend the levee of the Prince of Wales, on account of "an unavoidable circumstance." A paragraph in an English paper explains that the unavoidable circumstances consisted of a Congressional act prohibiting American Ministers abroad from wearing court dress. Mr. Adams considered that it would be no mark of civility to attempt to present himself without the dress which is prescribed by etiquette; so he very sensibly stayed away.

—It has been said that Madame Patti, mother of Adelini, the "divine," never sang after the birth of this child. It is unpleasant to spoil a popular fiction, but the truth is, that Madame Patt sang in the opera of Marino Fallero in Madrid, the night before Adelina was born, and also sang in this country afterwards. One of her characters was Romeo, in Bellini's opera, and at her last appearance on the stage, she sang the part of Norma.

—The Buffalo *Courier* calls Du Chaillu "the man who invented that noble beast the gorilla."

—The followins story is current in Paris: The principal Ministers of the Sultan give at Constantinople, from time to time, balls *a la Europienne*. Not many months ago, Fuad Pacha had a dancing party at his sumptuous residence. At those balls our own etiquette is strictly adhered to, with the sole exception that the Turkish ladies remain in their apartments, where they are visited only by the fair sex. A young *attache*, very fond of practising the precpt of Napoleon the Great, "Nothing is impossible in this world," gave his arm to the wife of his chief and led her to the harem. When he reached the threshold he seemed inclined to span it, when Fuad Pacha, who had been watching all the while, came and said to him, "Pardon me, sir, you are accredited to the *Porte*. Your mission ends here."

—At Mossy Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thirty miles from Knoxville a New York Company, at an outlay of $200,000 has just completed their extensive zinc works of twenty-four furnaces. The ore is found on the spot, and is manufactured into the oxide, or "flour" of zinc, from which zinc paint is made. Eight furnaces have been got to work, which turns out eight hundred barrels a day.

The citizens of Parkersburg will vote tomorrow on the proposition whether the city shall subscribe twenty thousand dollars of the stock of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company. The speedy improvement of the Kanawha river would add materially to the prosperity of Parkersburg.

The Ohio State Fair having been located by the Agricultural Society at Toledo, the people of Dayton are agitating the subject of a District Fair, embracing the Miami Valley, to be held in that place. The Daytonians declare they can get up a better and more profitable Fair than the State Society can at Toledo.

Parton is now engaged on a series of articles for the *Atlantic Monthly* on the great religious sects in America, writing not as a partisan, but reporting things as he finds them. It argues poorly for both the *Atlantic* and the literary taste of our country, that the literary quacking of Parton finds so conspicuous and consistent a place in that magazine, and is so eagerly sought after.

The New Albany *Commercial* says that the prospect of a fair wheat crop is brightening. There is much improvement in its appearance within a week or two. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphed to that paper on Monday from Indianapolis: "The far